

BY TENANT-FARMERS
ON THE
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES
OF CANADA.

THE REPORTS OF

MR. J. T. FRANKLIN, Handley, near Towcester, Northamptonshire.

MR. R. H. FAULKS, Langham, Oakham, Rutland.

Mrs. G. E. WRIGHT, Brinkhill, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

ON

Their Visit to Canada in 1893.

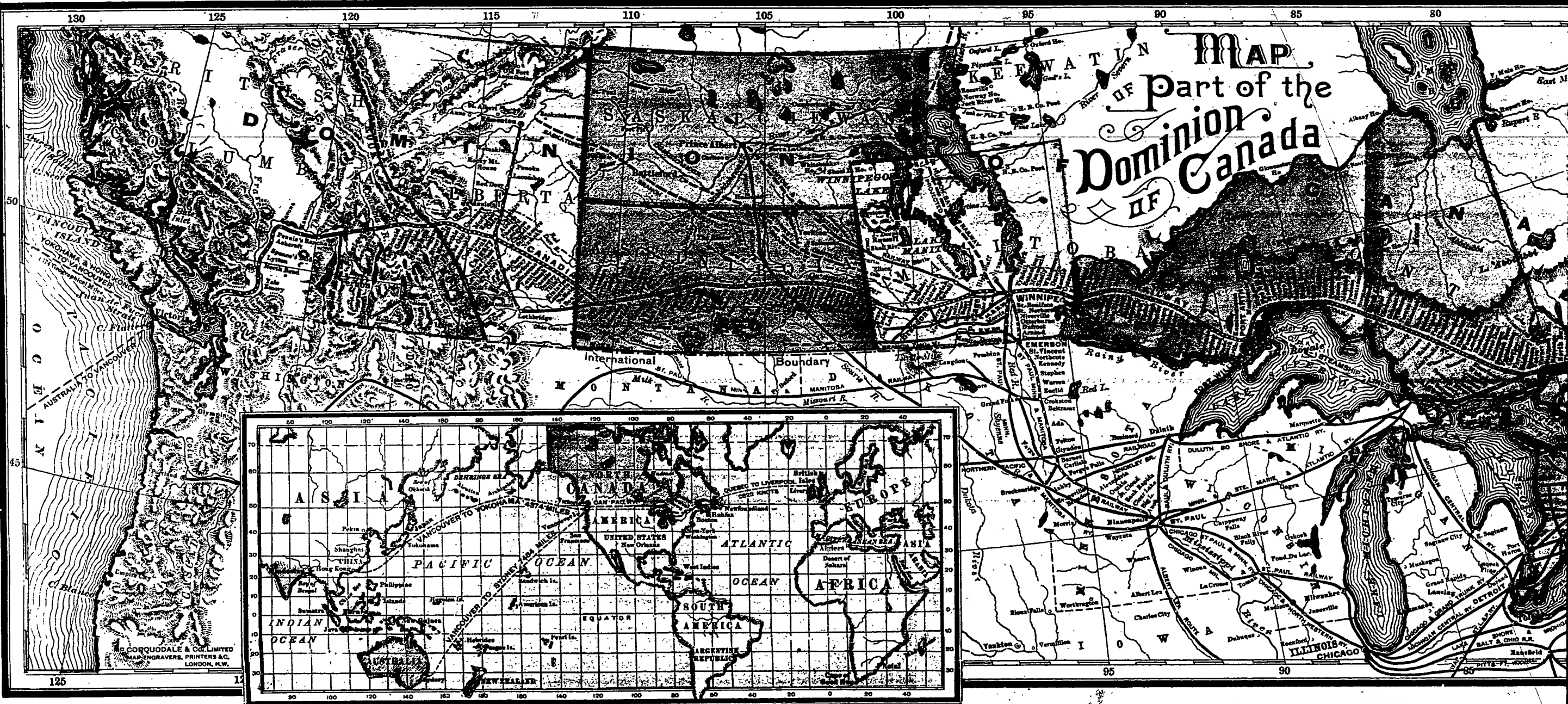


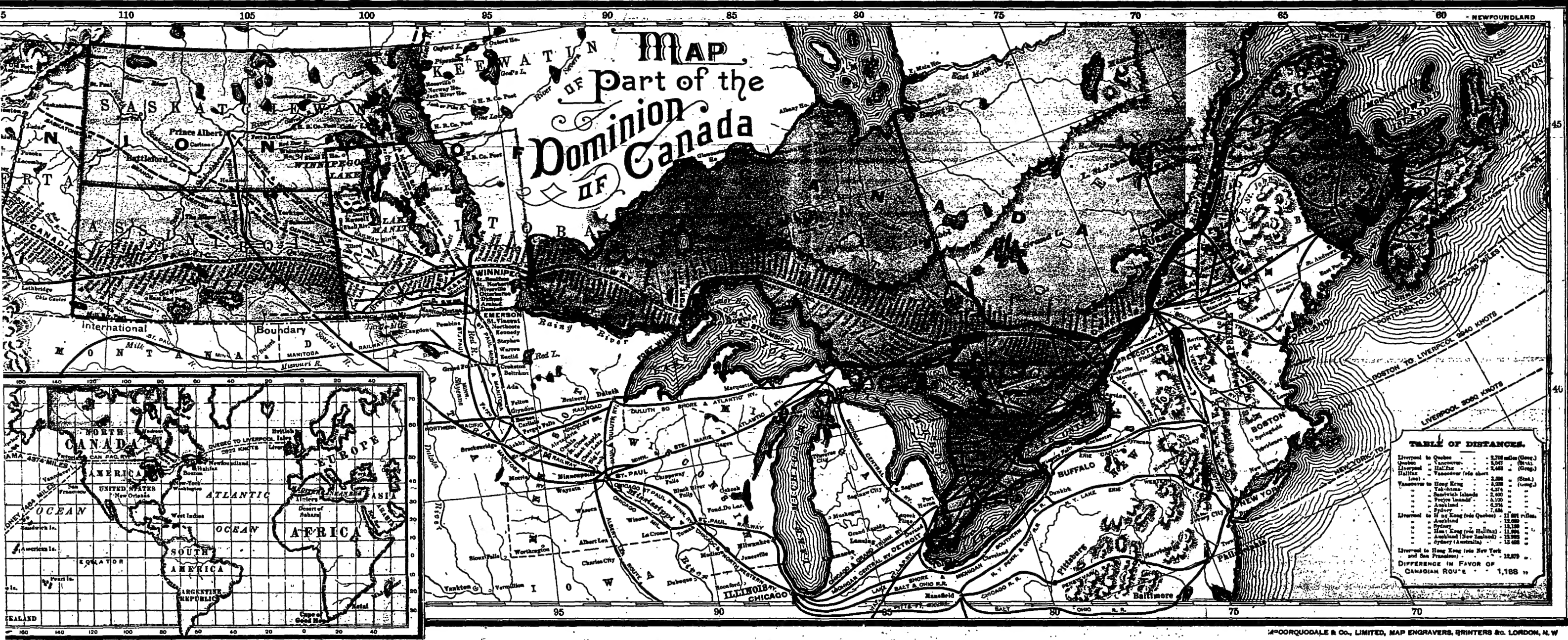
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FEBRUARY, 1894.



1 SCENE IN MANITOBA—THE HEREFORD STOCK FARM.







With the Compliments of SIR CHARLES TUPPER,
the High Commissioner for Canada,
from whom further copies may be obtained.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
Victoria Chambers,
17, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.

ENGLISH TENANT-FARMERS

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MR. R. H. FAULKS, LANGHAM, OAKHAM, RUTLAND;

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THEIR VISIT TO CANADA IN 1893.



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PREFACE.

In July, 1893, the High Commissioner for Canada, by direction of the Minister of the Interior, invited the following gentlemen (who are all connected with the agricultural industry in the different parts of the United Kingdom from which they come) to visit the Dominion of Canada, and report upon its agricultural resources, and the advantages the country offers for the settlement of farmers and farm labourers, and the other classes for which there is a great demand:—

Mr. A. J. Davies, Upper Hollings, Pensax, Tenbury, Worcestershire; Mr. W. H. Dempster, Millbrook Lodge, Clarboston Road, South Wales; Mr. Alexander Fraser, Balloch, Onkoden, Inverness, Scotland; Mr. R. H. Faulks, Langham, Oakham, Rutland; Mr. J. T. Franklin, Handley, near Towcester, Northamptonshire; Mr. J. J. Guiry, Peppardstown, Fethard, Cloamel, Ireland; Mr. Tom Pitt, Oburnford, Cullompton, Devon; Mr. John Roberts, Plas Heaton Farm, Trefnant, North Wales; Mr. Reuben Shelton, Grange Farm, Ruddington, Nottinghamshire; Mr. Joseph Smith, 2, Mosbray Terrace, Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire; Mr. John Steven, Parroch Farm, Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland; Mr. Booth Waddington, Bolehill Farm, Wingerworth, Chesterfield; and Mr. William Weeks, Cleverton Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire.

In addition, two other farmers—Mr. John Cook, of Birch Hill, Neen Sollars, Clebury Mortimer, Shropshire; and Mr. C. E. Wright, of Brinkhill, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire—visited the Dominion, under their own auspices, during 1893; and they have been good enough to prepare Reports of their impressions.

The Reports, if published together, would make a bulky volume. It has, therefore, been decided to divide them into the following parts:—

Part 1—The Reports of Messrs. Shelton, Waddington, Cook, and Smith.

Part 2—The Reports of Messrs. Franklin, Faulks, and Wright.

Part 3—The Reports of Messrs. Weeks, Pitt, and Davies.

Part 4—The Reports of Messrs. Roberts and Dempster.

Part 5—The Reports of Messrs. Steven and Fraser.

Part 6—The Report of Mr. Guiry.

Part 1 will be circulated in the following counties:—Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, York, Lancashire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Derby, and Nottingham.

Part 2, in Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex.

Part 3, in Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

Part 4, in Wales; *Part 5*, in Scotland; and *Part 6*, in Ireland.

Any or all of these pamphlets, as well as other illustrated pamphlets issued by the Government, may be obtained, post free, by persons desiring to peruse them, on application to the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., O.B., High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, E. W. or to Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Secretary, at the same

address; or to any of the agents of the Canadian Government in the United Kingdom, whose names and addresses are as follows:—Mr. John Dyke, 15, Water Street, Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; Mr. E. J. Wood, 79, Hagley Road, Birmingham; Mr. P. Fleming, 44, High Street, Dundee; Mr. W. G. Stuart, Nethy Bridge, Inverness; and Mr. G. Leary, William Street, Kilkenny. Copies may also be obtained from the steamship agents, who are to be found in every village.

As the land regulations of the different Provinces are frequently referred to in the Reports, they are quoted in detail in the following paragraphs; but they are, of course, subject to alteration from time to time:—

Land Regulations in various Provinces.

Prince Edward Island.—The available uncultivated and vacant Government land is estimated at about 45,000 acres. These consist of forest lands of medium quality, the very best having, of course, been taken up by the tenants in the first instance, and their price averages about one dollar per acre. Parties desiring to settle upon them are allowed ten years to pay for their holdings, the purchase-money to bear interest at 5 per cent. and to be payable in ten annual instalments.

Nova Scotia.—There are now in Nova Scotia about two millions of acres of ungranted Government lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almost totally unfit for cultivation; but there is some land in blocks of from 200 to 500 acres of really valuable land, and some of it the best in the province, and quite accessible, being very near present settlements. The price of Crown lands is \$40 (£8 sterling) per 100 acres.

New Brunswick.—Crown lands, of which there are some 7,000,000 acres still ungranted, may be acquired as follows:—(1.) Free grants of 100 acres, by settlers over 18 years of age, on the condition of improving the land to the extent of £4 in three months; building a house 16 ft. by 20 ft., and cultivating two acres within one year; and continuous residence and cultivation of 10 acres within three years. (2.) One hundred acres are given to any settler over 18 years of age who pays £4 in cash, or does work on the public roads, &c., equal to £2 per annum for three years. Within two years a house 16 ft. by 20 ft. must be built, and two acres of land cleared. Continuous residence for three years from date of entry, and ten acres cultivated in that time, is also required. (3.) Single applications may be made for not more than 200 acres of Crown lands without conditions of settlement. These are put up to public auction at an upset price of 4s. 2d. per acre; purchase-money to be paid at once; cost of survey to be paid by purchaser.

Quebec.—About 6,000,000 acres of Crown lands have been surveyed for sale. They are to be purchased from the Government, and are paid for in the following manner:—One-fifth of the purchase-money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The prices at which the lands are sold are merely nominal, ranging from 20 cents to 60 cents per acre (15d to 2s. 5½d. stig.). The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear, in the course of ten years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 ft. by 20 ft. The letters patent are issued free of charge. The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonisation are the Lake St. John District; the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa Rivers; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; and Gaspé.

Ontario.—Any head of a family, whether male or female, having children under 18 years of age, can obtain a grant of 200 acres; and a single man over 18 years of age, or a married man having no children under 18 residing with him, can obtain a grant of 100 acres. This land is mostly covered with forest, and is situate in the northern and north-western parts of the province. Such a person may also purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash. The settlement duties are—To have 15 acres on each grant cleared and under crop at the

Manitoba and North-West Territories.—Free grants of one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, not previously entered, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of \$10. The grant of the patent is subject to the following conditions having been complied with:—

Persons making entry for homesteads on or after September 1st in any year are allowed until June 1st following to perfect their entries by going into actual residence. The only charge for a homestead of 160 acres is the entrance fee of \$10. In certain cases forfeited pre-emptions and cancelled homesteads are available for entry, but slightly additional fees, and value of improvements thereon, if any, are demanded from the homesteader in each case, and when abandoned pre-emptions are taken up they are required to perform specified conditions of settlement. Full information can be obtained from the local agents. In connection with his homestead entry the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the quarter-section of the same section, if available; adjoining his homestead, at the Government price, which is at present \$3 per acre. In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time; on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least 12 months subsequent to date of entry, and has cultivated 30 acres thereof.

25-71, 7.2.21 2

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------------|----|----|-----------------|----|
| | 610 ACRES. | | | | N. | |
| 1 Mile SQUARE | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| | 30 | Schoo lands | 28 | 27 | H.B. Lands | 25 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| | 7 | H.B. Lands | 9 | 10 | School Lands | 12 |
| U | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |

Information respecting timber, mineral, coal, grazing and bay lands, may be

obtained from any of the land agents. Homesteaders in the first year of settlement are entitled to free permits to cut a specified quantity of timber for their own use only, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents.

It must be distinctly understood that the land regulations are subject to variation from time to time. Settlers should take care to obtain from the land agent, when making their entry, an explanation of the actual regulations in force at that time, and the clause of the Act under which the entry is made endorsed upon the receipt, so that no question or difficulty may then or thereafter arise.

British Columbia.—In this province any British subject who is the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over 18 years, or an alien proposing to become a British subject, may acquire the right from the Provincial Government to pre-empt not more than 160 acres of Crown lands west of the Cascade Range, and 320 acres in the east of the province. The price is 4s. 2d. an acre, payable by four annual instalments. The conditions are—(1) Personal residence of the settler, or his family or agent; (2) Improvements to be made of the value of 10s. 6d. an acre. Lands from 160 to 640 acres may also be bought at from \$1 to \$5 an acre, according to class, without conditions of residence or improvements.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Syndicate have not yet fully arranged the terms upon which they will dispose of their unoccupied lands. They own about 1,500,000 acres, but they are much broken up by rock and mountains.

The land belonging to the Dominion Government lies within the "Railway Belt," a tract 20 miles wide on each side of the line, which begins near the sea-board, runs through the New Westminster district, and up the Fraser Valley to Lytton; thence it runs up the Thompson River valley, past Kamloops and through Eagle Pass, across the northern part of Kootenay district to the eastern frontier of British Columbia. The country is laid out in townships in the same way as in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The lands may be purchased at a price not less than \$5 (£1) per acre—free from settlement conditions, no sale, except in special cases, to exceed 640 acres to any one person. The lands may be "homesteaded" in certain proclaimed districts by settlers who intend to reside on them. A registration fee of \$10 (£2) is charged at the time of application. Six months is allowed in which to take possession, and at the end of three years, on proof of continuous residence of not less than six months annually and cultivation, he acquires a patent on payment of \$1 per acre for the land. In case of illness, or of necessary absence from the homestead during the three years, additional time will be granted to the settler to conform to the Government regulations. Any person after 12 months' residence on his homestead, and cultivation of 30 acres, may obtain a patent on payment of \$2.50 (10s.) per acre. These conditions apply to agricultural lands.

In addition to the free-grant lands available in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, several companies have large blocks of land which they offer for disposal at reasonable rates, from \$2.50 up to \$10 per acre. Among others, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Land Commissioner, Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Winnipeg) has about 14 millions of acres; and the Hudson Bay Company (Chief Commissioner, Mr. C. O. Chipman, Winnipeg) has also a considerable area. The same remark applies to the Canada North-West Land Company (Land Commissioner, Mr. W. B. Scarth, Winnipeg) and the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company; and there are several other companies, including the Land Corporation of Canada. The Alberta Coal and Railway Company also own nearly half a million acres of land in the district of Alberta. The prices of these lands vary according to position, but in most cases the terms of purchase are easy, and arranged in annual instalments, spread over a number of years. Mr. R. Seeman, c/o The Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, Winnipeg, has purchased about 80,000 acres of land from

that railway company. He is prepared to sell the land at a reasonable rate per acre, a small sum being paid down, the remainder in annual instalments on a graduated scale. Mr. Seeman has already sold about 40,000 acres during the last year. As will be seen from some of the delegates' Reports, Lord Brassey, Senator Sanford, and others have land for sale. The Colonisation Board have also land for disposal, under favourable arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained of Mr. G. B. Borradale, Winnipeg.

In all the provinces improved farms may be purchased *Improved* at reasonable prices that is, farms on which buildings *Farms.* have been erected and a portion of the land cultivated.

The following are the average prices in the different provinces, the prices being regulated by the position of the farms, the nature and extent of the buildings, and contiguity to towns and railways:—Prince Edward Island, from £4 to £7 per acre; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, from £2 to £10; Ontario, from £2 to £20; Manitoba and the North-West Territories, from £1 to £10; and British Columbia, from £2 to £20. These farms become vacant for the reasons which are explained with accuracy in many of the accompanying Reports. They are most suitable for persons possessed of some means, who desire more of the social surroundings than can be obtained in those parts of the various provinces in which Government lands are still available for occupation and settlement.

Canada has already assumed an important position as *Agricultural* an agricultural country, and the value of its exports of *Exports.* such products alone now nearly reaches \$50,000,000* annually, in addition to the immense quantity required for home consumption. The principal items of farm and dairy produce exported in 1892 — the latest returns available — were: Horned cattle, \$7,748,949; horses, \$1,354,027; sheep, \$1,385,146; butter, \$1,056,058; cheese, \$11,652,412; eggs, \$1,019,798; flour, \$1,784,413; green fruit, \$1,444,883; barley, \$2,613,363; pease, \$3,450,534; wheat, \$6,949,851; potatoes, \$294,421. Besides the articles specially enumerated, a considerable export trade was done in bacon and hams, beef, lard, mutton, pork, poultry, and other meats, as well as in beans, Indian corn, oats, malt, oatmeal, flour-meal, bran, fruits, and tomatoes. The chief importers of Canadian produce at the present time are Great Britain and the United States, but an endeavour is being made, and so far, with success, to extend the trade with the mother country, and to open up new markets in other parts of the world. The products of the fisheries, the mines, and the forests are also exported to a large annual value; and the manufacturing industry is a most important and increasing one, especially in the eastern provinces, and includes almost every article that can be mentioned.

It is not necessary to extend this preface or to summarise the

* The exports of these products in 1879 were only 33½ million dollars, and the importance of the present volume of the trade may be realised when it is remembered that prices have declined, roughly, 25 per cent. in the interval.

various Reports; they must be allowed to speak for themselves. They deal with Canada as seen by practical agriculturists, and refer not only to its advantages, but to its disadvantages, for no country is without the latter in some shape or form. It may safely be said, however, that Canada has fewer drawbacks than many other parts of the world; and this is borne out by the favourable opinions that are generally expressed by the Delegation. Those who read the Reports of the farmers who visited Canada in 1879 and 1880 will realise that immense progress has been made since that time—when the vast region west of Winnipeg was only accessible by railway for a short distance, and direct communication with Eastern Canada, through British territory, was not complete. Considerable development has also taken place since 1890—when the previous Delegation visited the country.

The Canadian Government, in inviting the Delegation, wished to place, before the public, information of a reliable and independent character as to the prospects the Dominion offers for the settlement of persons desiring to engage in agricultural pursuits, and it is believed that its efforts will be as much appreciated now as they were on previous occasions. In Great Britain and Ireland the area of available land is limited, and there is a large and ever-increasing population; while at the same time Canada has only a population of about 5,000,000, and hundreds of millions of acres of the most fertile land in the world, simply waiting for people to cultivate it, capable of yielding in abundance all the products of a temperate climate for the good of mankind. It only remains to be said that any persons, of the classes to whom Canada presents so many opportunities, who decide to remove their homes to the Dominion, will receive a warm welcome in any part of the country, and will at once realise that they are not strangers in a strange land, but among fellow British subjects, with the same language, customs, and loyalty to the Sovereign, which obtain in the Old Country.

For general information about Canada, advice to intending Emigrants, and a description of the Canadian Agricultural and Dairy Exhibits at Chicago, see Appendices (pages 69 to 80).

In addition to the Reports of the Delegates referred to above, the Reports of Professor Long, the well-known Agricultural Expert, and of Professor Wallace (Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy), of Edinburgh University—who visited Canada in 1893—are also available for distribution, and may be procured from any of the Agents of the Government.

THE REPORT OF MR. J. T. FRANKLIN,

Handley, near Towcester, Northamptonshire.

IN the month of August, 1893, the Canadian Government invited applications from British farmers to become delegates to visit the Dominion for the purpose of investigating its merits as a field for emigration. Having had the honour of being selected by Sir Charles Tupper as one of those delegates, I now present my Report, and think it convenient to do so in the form of extracts from the diary which I kept during the tour, together with a few general remarks upon the agricultural resources of Canada.

The Voyage. Left Liverpool August 24th, on the "Vancouver" steamer of the Dominion Line, and arrived at Quebec on September 2nd; and continued the journey to Montreal the same day, through the charming scenery of the St. Lawrence River. The country thickly timbered, with mountains in the background, and only small cultivated spots up to Quebec; between there and Montreal the country more flat and cultivated.

Sep. 3rd.—Arrived at Montreal; left by train for Ottawa.
Ottawa. *Sep. 5th.*—Called upon Mr. Hall, Secretary to the Department of the Interior, and Mr. Lowe, the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, who kindly made arrangements for us to visit the experimental farm at Ottawa, as well as Toronto and Niagara Falls, before proceeding to Winnipeg. We went over the experimental farm, of which Professor Saunders is the director. There are four more in Canada, three of which we visited, and all are under able managers. At Ottawa there are professional experts for the different branches of agriculture, and from these the farmers can freely obtain most reliable information. All the departments of this admirable institution deserve the highest praise, whether one has regard to the testing of grasses for different kinds of soil, to similar testing of all sorts of grain, or to the remarkable success of the dairying and cheese-making departments, as was witnessed by the prizes taken by Canadians at the Chicago Exhibition. The Canadian Government evidently spare no expense on these farms, their aim being to make them a real benefit to the farmers, as they undoubtedly are.

Sep. 6th.—Arrived at Toronto 8 a.m. Went to the exhibition; though, unfortunately, we were a few days too soon to see the horses, cattle, &c. This I much regretted, as I am told that their exhibition is a remarkable one, and attracts a vast concourse of people. It is held annually in good permanent buildings. The produce of the North-Western Territory was shown in one large building, and we were much struck with the fine samples of wheat, barley, and oats, especially the black barley which is grown in some parts. The exhibits of ranges and cooking stoves were good, as were those of carriages. We were amused and delighted with some trotting races: it is astonishing the pace the horses travel,

Went over the large factory of Messrs. Massey & Harris, implement makers, who employ about 1,500 men, and have an enormous foreign trade, turning out over 40,000 binders last year. *Sep. 7th.*—Visited Niagara Falls, to our great enjoyment.



WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg and Stonewall. *Sep. 10th (Sunday).*—Arrived at Winnipeg, Manitoba. *Sep. 11th.*—Called upon Mr. H. H. Smith, Commissioner of the Dominion Lands, from whom we received much assistance and courtesy. He placed us

under the charge of Mr. E. P. Leacock, to whom we are under the greatest obligation for his attention and kindness, which made our trip, in spite of its fatigues, a source of enjoyment. His perfect knowledge of the country and its inhabitants made him an excellent guide, and there was no trouble which he was unwilling to take for our benefit. Called also upon Mr. Hamilton, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who kindly obtained our passes over that system. After lunch we started in two "rigs" (carriages) from Winnipeg to Stonewall, 22 miles away; passed through much prairie land, which is held by speculators for some distance round Winnipeg; it is low lying, and requires draining. Soil good—black loam—and would produce good crops; but while there is so much land to be had in the country at a nominal price, farmers do not care to buy from speculators. This causes towns like Winnipeg injury, as strangers passing by train conclude that the land round them is of no value, through not being cultivated.

Arrived at Stonewall, and called upon the Speaker of the House of Legislature, the Hon. Mr. Jackson. He farms 160 acres. We found him busy threshing; he uses straw in place of coal for threshing engine. Expects to get from 30 to 32 bushels of wheat to the acre. This gentleman thoroughly works his land. He harrows it seven or eight times before and after sowing, then rolls it, and states that he

increases the yield a bushel per acre by each harrowing. This and the rolling—I fully believe account for the good return per acre, as I consider the land inferior to some that we saw afterwards which yielded from 10 to 12 bushels per acre less.

Sep. 12th.—Drove to an old Scotch settlement by the Red River, passing through a fine stretch of prairie for eight or nine miles, with excellent grass and suitable soil for grain. Called upon a descendant of one of the original settlers. This land has been cropped for 80 or 90 years. Went over a field of wheat on which that grain had been grown continuously for 40 years. But it is a great mistake. This land has never had any manure—the crops are inferior, while by good farming enormous crops might be produced. The land all along the Red River valley is magnificent, and most productive. Later in the day visited the pork-packing establishment of Messrs. J. G. Griffin & Co., which had only been opened two or three months, but will ultimately be of great benefit. This company purchase by weight only, direct from the farmers, paying 5 cents per lb. up to 300 lbs., live weight, and 4½ cents per lb. above that weight, or for any of inferior quality—a system which is far in advance of our custom of selling by auction or privately by guess.

Hudson Bay Company. Winnipeg, the capital of the province of Manitoba, and the seat of its Government, is increasing rapidly, as it is the centre through which the vast produce both of that province and also of a large portion of the North-West must pass. The main street is magnificent, with lines for trams, leaving a wide carriage road on either side. There are fine buildings, such as Parliament House, City Hall, and New Post Office, and the Hudson Bay Company's buildings—truly a second Whiteley's in Canada. Called on their manager, Mr. Chipman, who kindly gave me letters of introduction to all their posts, of which I availed myself in numerous places. This famous company has been, and still is, of the greatest benefit in the development of the Dominion. They have always been the pioneers of civilisation, and their wise policy of selling necessities to settlers at the lowest possible prices—looking for their profit not merely to those returns, but to the opening up of a country in which they are large landowners, viz., to the extent of 6,000,000 acres—has been greatly instrumental towards the present hopeful condition of Manitoba and the North-West. Owing to the example they have set to other traders, it is now possible for settlers in the remotest parts of Canada to obtain all kinds of necessary articles at low and reasonable prices. They also largely purchase wheat from the farmers for their flour mills by the Red River at Winnipeg, in order to supply their outlying posts.

Sep. 13th.—Left Winnipeg by South-Western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway for Deloraine, the rest of the party leaving the train at Killarney. District on either side of the line for 60 to 80 miles most productive. The flourishing state of the Mennonite settlement, near Morden, was especially noteworthy—exceedingly thick stubbles and any number of ricks, I should say they have from 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

Round Pilot Mount, which is one of the largest depôts for exporting cattle in Southern Manitoba, we passed through a good grass district. Also near White-Water Lake I was favourably impressed with both the ploughed and grass land; the wheat in stook standing very thick. Arrived at Deloraine about 5 p.m., and stayed the night with Dr. Tomalin, a Northamptonshire man, who went there in 1889. The doctor speaks in glowing terms of the climate. There are three elevators at Deloraine. Farmers were just commencing to deliver wheat.



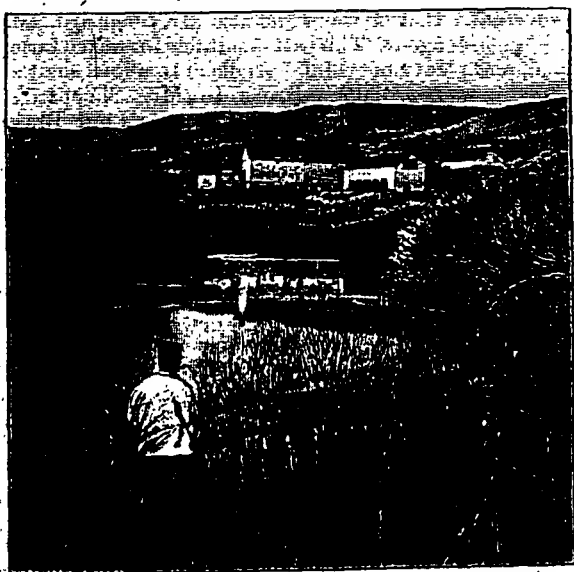
A FARM-HOUSE, SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

*The Souris
District.*

Sep. 14th.—Left Deloraine after lunch for Melita, some 32 miles away. Prairie all the way. Passed some cultivated spots, and also some deserted. Not very good land. *Sep. 15th.*—Drove out some four miles to call upon a young man "batching" it, from Northampton, who had just purchased a quarter-section, built a shanty and good stable, and prepared some land for wheat. He had previously worked a year with an adjoining farmer, who speaks favourably of the district; but I consider the soil rather light, and a large portion of the land absolutely requires manure. Masons in this district obtain \$4 (16s.) a day for 10 hours' work; man serving mason, \$2; carpenters, from \$2 to \$3 a day, but the demand is not large. Good farm labourers get from \$25 to \$30 a month, and board, for probably eight months in the year. The other four months they must work for their board, or get employment in the woods lumbering at a rate which scarcely allows of saving. Left Melita at 3 p.m. for a 55-mile drive to Souris, where I joined our party again. During the journey we passed through good land for the most part of the way, and saw farmers burning straw in all directions—a most ruinous system, and one which eventually must be discontinued, as the land, though rich, cannot sustain the continual drain without any return. At the present time straw is of no value, but mixed farming is extending, and straw of necessity will become a saleable article.

To Brandon—
Experimental
Farm.

Sep. 16th.—Left Souris, and drove across country to Brandon. Passed through a good district, with good residences and buildings. Called upon a farmer threshing an excellent sample of wheat, probably yielding about 23 bushels. This is a suitable district for mixed farming, and some of the farmers keep a fair quantity of stock. Land much lighter round Brandon. Sep. 18th.—Drove to the experimental farm at Brandon. This is carried on with the same success as the farm at Ottawa, and must be of great assistance to the farmers in the province. We inspected the numerous trial plots. They evidently had grown very bulky crops of wheat, barley, and oats, making many trials of each kind of grain in their endeavours to ascertain the most suitable for this province. This is necessary at all the trial farms, as in this vast country a kind which does well in one part may not succeed in another. The same remark applies to the different kinds of grasses. At this farm wheat this year has averaged from 20 to 30 bushels, barley from 40 to 65 bushels, oats from 40 to 80 bushels. The making trial of different kinds of grain naturally has brought the average down: All this information is freely given to the farmers, and the most suitable kinds of grain are sold to them at market prices, while 3-lb. samples are sent to them free for testing purposes. We saw some good cattle; Shorthorn bull and heifer and Polled Angus



HYDE FARM, QU'APPELLE.

bull were very good indeed. The men on this farm obtained \$1½ in winter, \$1½ during seeding time, and \$1½ per day during harvest,

boarding themselves. Good crops of mangolds, 45 tons (ton, 2,000 lbs.) per acre, and swedes, 30 tons per acre. Soil dark loam, varying from 18 in. to 4 ft. in depth. We tried to find clay on the farm, but failed. We met a man from Yorkshire working on the farm; he complained about the previous winter, as he could not obtain any work, but expects to do better this winter, having taken a quarter-section of land, which his son partly manages, while he works the larger portion of the year on the experimental farm. At Brandon we saw Mr. Ord, the Government agent, from whom we received every assistance. We met, too, Mr. B. Hall, Griswold, who farms 960 acres in the neighbourhood. He states that he will average on 300 acres of wheat about 27 bushels. This grew half on new land and half on wheat stubble. The average for Manitoba will be under 19 bushels. The present prices were from 47 to 50 cents per bushel, and the average price from 1882 to 1891, 67 cents per bushel. He also keeps about 100 head of cattle, and had sold nine three-year-old steers, their average weight being about 1,350 lbs., at 2½ cents per lb., live weight, or £6 15s. each. He also had 25 horses. After lunch we went out shooting, and found plenty of duck and prairie chicken. Brandon is rapidly increasing. Improved farms from four to five miles away can be purchased at prices varying from \$25 to \$40 per acre.

*To Qu'Appelle
and Indian Head.*

Sep. 19th.—Left Brandon for Qu'Appelle. Went for a drive through the district. Met the Member for that division, and also Mr. Sheppard, Lord Brassey's agent. This part is suitable for mixed farming—undulating land, and plenty of "bluff" (timber) to afford shelter for stock.

*Lord Brassey's
and other Farms.*

Sep. 20th.—Drove to Mr. Sheppard's residence, and he then drove us over Lord Brassey's estate, 41,000 acres in extent. Four sections, equal to 2,560 acres, cultivated this year. Has grown 1,400 acres of wheat, 200 acres of oats, and barley. He uses six binders, and cuts on an average 100 acres a day. In 1891 the crops averaged 30½ bushels to the acre; last year an inferior crop. Mr. Sheppard thinks that it was caused by the inability to plough the land in the fall. This year we found splendid crops cut and stooked, but none threshed. This large expanse of well-cultivated ground was a fine sight, and compared favourably with any portion of the province we had seen. On our return from the Pacific Coast we found nearly all in stack, and it certainly had taken very few acres of crop to make a large stack. There is an excellent set of buildings, and Mr. Sheppard is having the land ploughed this year, directly the corn is stacked, by odd men owning teams, at \$2 an acre. The estate is admirably managed, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Sheppard. Land in this district is worth from \$3 to \$30 an acre. Drove to Mr. W. Dixon's farm, Breezy Heights, Indian Head, who farms one section—640 acres—for which he gave \$10 an acre. In his opinion, land as good as his can now be purchased at from \$5 to \$7 per acre. Mr. Dixon has excellent crops. We found him threshing wheat, which was a splendid sample, yielding from 35 bushels to 40 bushels an acre. His land had produced this quantity twice previously. He keeps a flock of Shropshire sheep; which answer well;

with very little trouble; and is thoroughly satisfied with the district, making farming pay. This farm was a portion of the celebrated Bell Farm. We drove from this farm through the Bell Farm, but had not time to call. It was originally 60,000 acres, and Lord Brassey bought 33,000 acres of it. Major Bell now farms 14,000 acres, but only 4,000 acres are under cultivation. There are good cottages and granaries, built apparently upon each section, a large number of which are unoccupied upon a portion that is waste. We saw some excellent crops being carried by Indians, who camped near during the harvest; but on other portions of the estate a fire would have been a great benefit to burn the weeds. Farming on a very large scale where one cannot give a strict attention seldom answers. Take, for example, this farm, and that recently owned by Mr. Sandison at Brandon. But I think this is a very good district for corn-growing, where any man is likely to get a good return for his labour.

We found upon our arrival at the North-West Experimental Farm that we had not sufficient time to make a thorough inspection; but one could perceive at once that it was under an able manager; everything was in good order, and enormous crops of wheat, barley, and oats had been produced. There was also a splendid show of the different grasses; one we were especially struck with, namely, the *Bromus inermis*, which produced at one cutting this year 3 tons 12 cwt. to the acre. It grows very long, and is of excellent quality. Vegetables also exceedingly good. There were a large number of well-bred animals in the fields; but we had no time to examine them. Mr. MacKay deserves great credit for the condition in which we found the farm, buildings, &c.

We drove to Indian Head Station and took the train to Calgary. The country each side of the line after leaving Moose Jaw is very desolate: nothing to be seen but buffalo trails and coyotes, with a few cattle here and there; but I am told there are good lands some miles from the track. After leaving Lethbridge, one passes through a good ranching country to Calgary, where a large number of horses and cattle are to be seen.

Sep. 21st.—Breakfasted at the "Alberia" Hotel. Left To Edmonton, and Calgary at 10 o'clock for Edmonton, passing through a good ranching district as far as Olds. After leaving there it appeared more suitable for mixed farming. This is a pretty country, with any quantity of grass, and one in which a good return for cultivation is ensured. Here are first seen the "Rockies," some 60 miles away. Round the Red Deer district, and as far as Edmonton, the country is rich in timber, water, and grass. The railway passes through the reserve belonging to the Cree Indians. They own a large number of cattle, and also grow corn. We passed a field which ought to have been cut three weeks earlier, but evidently it was a matter of indifference to them.

Throughout Alberta a large number of horses are bred, which take care of themselves all the year round. The cattle also are left out in the winter. There is no difficulty in finding good shelter, and the winters are not so severe as in Manitoba. Here they escape the blizzards, which in Manitoba are occasionally a great trial, though

not occurring so frequently as in the United States. *Sep. 22.*—Went over the Hudson Bay post facing the river, in company with the Mayor, Mr. Macauley, and Mr. T. Anderson, the agent of the Dominion Lands, who left England 52 years since. He is a native of Newcastle, and has spent 40 years at Quebec and 12 years at Edmonton. The Hudson Bay Company purchase beaver skins of the Indians at from \$4 to \$8 each, and deer skins at from \$1 each. One sees plenty of beaver dams, but it is necessary to go further north to obtain many beaver skins.

I walked down the side of the river to some gold-washers. They can obtain sufficient gold dust by washing to bring in from \$2 to \$6 a day. The astonishing fact about the gold is that nobody knows whence it comes; all they know is, it can be found 60 miles above Edmonton and 60 miles below. It is brought down by the floods in the spring. The gold-washers work the ground year after year. Coal also can be seen on the banks of the Saskatchewan close to the town. I went into a coal mine; the seam is 5 ft. thick, and costs \$1 per ton to work, with 10 cents per ton royalty. Ordinary owners of land have no claim to the minerals under the sections they have bought; but if minerals are found they have the option of purchasing the ownership of all beneath the surface at the rate of \$10 an acre, or, in the alternative, they may pay 10 cents per ton royalty for what they remove. Coal is sold at Edmonton at \$2½ per ton. It is also found in seams 20 ft. thick some 25 miles up the river. The Mayor has spent 23 years in the North-West—9 years in Manitoba, and 14 years in Edmonton. He prefers Edmonton both for climate and soil. The Government land, other than that available for homesteads, in this district is worth \$3 an acre.

St. Albert.

After lunch the Mayor drove us in the direction of the Sturgeon River, and to St. Albert. We passed a splendid field of oats on the way, fully 100 bushels to the acre; also some excellent barley crops—in fact, the best barley we had seen, with the exception of the experimental farms. We called upon the Roman Catholic Bishop at St. Albert, and inspected his church. The Bishop has control over the Roman Catholics in the North-West Territories and British Columbia. He has at St. Albert a large dispensary, from which anyone can receive medicine and advice, without distinction. The people in this district are chiefly French half-breeds, but one cannot say much in favour of their farming.

Sep. 23rd.—We started in a coach-and-four for a long drive. Went through a pretty country settled here and there, in which the farmers were busy carrying. We arrived at a small hotel opposite Fort Saskatchewan, and crossed the river by ferry after lunch to inspect the fort. Returning to Edmonton by Clover Bar, we found a large portion of the land already taken up. Deep soil, and most productive.

Sep. 25th.—Left Edmonton at nine in the morning, and drove to Wetaskiwin. Here I met with a small farmer who had taken up a quarter-section—evidently a poor man. He told me he obtained sufficient food by his gun. We also met Mr. Hayes, who acts as a Government guide in this part. He

came to show us the way. I consider this an excellent part for settling. The grass is good, and there is plenty of land to be broken up at a nominal expense—land from which a good return can confidently be expected. The quantity of shelter also makes it a desirable district for stock. Wetaskiwin is now a small village. A year since there were only two huts. *Sep. 26th.*—Returned to Calgary at 6.30 p.m. Mayor and members of the Corporation called upon us. *Sep. 27th.*—Drove over to Mr. Robertson's ranch, called the "Chipman" Ranch, with the police team. Had four excellent horses. There we saw a good Thoroughbred and a Clydesdale stallion. We also saw a negro breaking in a three-year-old colt. On this ranch they were cutting a crop of rather green oats for fodder.

On leaving Calgary by train for the coast, we stayed at To British Columbia. Field for dinner. The coloured attendant on the sleeping car was one of the Jubilee Singers. He was only 14 years old when he went to Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace and played the banjo before the Queen—a performance which, naturally, he has never forgotten. We met with Judge Bole, of New Westminster, and Dr. Praeger, of Nanaimo, on the train, both of whom gave us pressing invitations to prolong our visit in British Columbia.

Sep. 29th.—Arrived at New Westminster, British Columbia. Went to the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, British Columbia. This is an annual show, open for four days; and here we saw the junior lacrosse match for the championship of British Columbia played. We met the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, the Lieut.-Governor of the province; also the Mayor and members of the Corporation of the city. Saw some fine fruit, especially prunes, and splendid Indian corn, and roots and vegetables of various kinds. There were also excellent specimens of their timber and minerals. During the afternoon we went on a small steamer up the Fraser River to inspect the Brunette Sawmills Co. This is a large establishment, employing 80 men, and working a 300-H.P. engine. Here we saw some of the enormous cedars, 6 and 8 ft. in diameter, being cut into planks. This is effected by two saws, one working above the other. They have also a large business in shingles, which are cut from the cedar, and will cover a roof as truly as the best slates, for which I have frequently mistaken them. One thousand shingles cost \$2.75 (11s.), and will cover 125 ft. super. of roofing, and will last 30 years without shrinkage or warping. During our visit to the Fraser River the large salmon canneries were closed, so we did not have the advantage of seeing them. The plentifulness of salmon can be gauged from the fact that fish weighing from 12 to 15 lbs. each can be purchased for 5 cents. We subsequently journeyed some distance to the Pitt River, to inspect land reclaimed by the British Columbia Dyking and Draining Co. Their object is to reclaim 13,000 acres, of which they have already dealt with 1,225. This they purchased at \$5.75 (23s.) an acre; the cost of reclaiming is from \$15 to \$20 an acre (60s. to 80s.), while the price they are now asking is \$50 an acre (£10). In four or five years they expect

this land to be worth \$100 an acre. They have also reclaimed 1,220 acres on the Lillooet River, the cost of which is similar to the former. On some portions of this they have grown oats twice, the first crop producing 60 bushels to the acre, and the second crop on the same land 120 bushels to the acre. The land is adapted to growing enormous crops, as it is a rich deposit of decayed vegetable matter of great depth. We saw Mr. Harris, of Maple Ridge, who resides 12 miles east of New Westminster, and who states that he can grow from 60 to 120 bushels of oats, and from 40 to 60 bushels of peas, per acre. Dairying is largely followed in this district, and all kinds of small fruit do well: for this produce they find a good home market. Butter is worth 30 cents (1s. 3d.) per lb.; cheese, 14 cents (7d.) per lb.; eggs, 25 to 50 cents (1s. to 2s.) a dozen. Girls on the farm can obtain from \$15 to \$20 per month, with everything found; labourers, from \$25 to \$35 a month, under similar conditions. The Chinamen obtain from \$20 to \$25 a month, but have to find their own food. British Columbia imports nearly two million dollars' worth of agricultural produce; and its exports are largely coal, timber, canned fish, and minerals, including gold, silver, and iron.



VANCOUVER.

Sep. 30th.—Left New Westminster about 10 o'clock by the electric car for Vancouver, passing through a dense forest of cedars from 12 to 13 miles. On arriving at Vancouver, the Mayor and the Vice-President of the Board of Trade met us, and took us over the town. We

inspected the large steamer the "Empress of India," which runs between Vancouver and Japan and China, and also went over the large bonded store belonging to the Vice-President. Here I met a lady and her family, and also a carpenter, who came from my part of England some four or five years since, and I am very pleased to be able to state they are both succeeding well and like the country. The carpenter is obtaining \$3½ (13s.) per day, with nearly constant work. He states that it takes \$9 a week (36s.) to keep himself and his family. Vancouver of to-day is a very fine city of only seven years' growth, the old town having been completely destroyed by fire. The buildings are excellent, especially those of the Bank of Montreal, the Vancouver Hotel, and the Hudson Bay Store. They have excellent asphalt roads, and a good service of electric cars. During the afternoon the Mayor took us for a drive through Stanley Park, named after the ex-Governor-General of Canada, in which there are enormous trees growing so closely together that in some parts the sun cannot penetrate, and the trees are consequently covered with moss and ferns, the latter of extreme beauty.

Oct. 1st.—We arrived at one o'clock at Victoria from Victoria and Vancouver. The journey, some 80 to 90 miles down Nanaimo. the Straits of Georgia, takes between six and seven hours, and the scenery for the greater portion of the way is exceedingly fine. Being Sunday, we went to service on the flagship of the Pacific station, which was at anchor in Esquimalt Bay with five other men-of-war. After service, we were shown all over the vessel, and introduced to the Admiral in command. The bay is of great beauty, and is admirably sheltered. Later in the day we met a Mr. Dunsmuir, who owns large coal mines at Nanaimo. On Monday, October 2nd, he provided us with a special train to visit these mines. We stopped on the way at Duncan for an hour, and drove some 10 miles through the district. The land is difficult to clear and prepare for cultivation, but is rich, and grows bulky crops.

We reached Wellington about three o'clock, travelling through fine scenery, equal in many places to that of the "Rockies." We journeyed up the private line to the colliery. This was opened in 1871, and has an annual output of about 350,000 tons, two-thirds of which go to San Francisco. Coal at the pit's mouth sells at from \$2½ to \$3½ per ton. 800 miners are employed, who earn from \$3 to \$5 per day. The workers above ground are principally Chinamen, but they are not allowed to work in the mine itself. Mr. Dunsmuir was granted a large land subsidy for making the railway from Victoria to Wellington, and this land he is now offering for sale at \$3 per acre.

We afterwards called at the mine of the New Vancouver Colliery Company in Nanaimo. Their output was 520,000 tons in 1892, and 484,000 tons in 1893 up to the time of our visit. The greater portion goes to San Francisco. Part of this coal is obtained from under the sea, at a depth of 650 ft. The seams vary in thickness from 7 ft. to 10 ft., or even 12 ft., and the coal sells at from \$3½ to \$4 per ton at the pit's mouth. 1,300 miners are employed here, who earn from \$3 to \$4½ per day. The mine is worked with an engine of

500 horse-power. In the evening, the Mayor and Dr. Praeger entertained us to a public dinner. There were numerous speeches, breathing a strong atmosphere of loyalty. Imperial Federation seems to be much discussed and desired here.

Oct. 3rd.—We arrived at Chilliwack via Vancouver, *Chilliwack.* and on our way went down the Harrison and Fraser

Rivers in a small boat, the journey by no means unaccompanied by danger. We drove out to the farm of Mr. Musgrave. Here we saw a large quantity of hops; these seemed fully matured and of good quality, but they did not thoroughly understand the curing process. Plenty of Indians are obtained to help in the hop-picking, which is a paying industry in this district. We saw some excellent grass land (principally timothy), which produces fully 4 tons per acre at the first cutting. Then we drove to the farm of Mr. Wells at Edenbank. He farms 400 acres, for which he paid the Government \$1 an acre 22 years ago. This I consider to be the most paying farm that we visited in any part of the Dominion. Mr. Wells keeps from 40 to 50 cows, which are partly Holsteins and pure Ayrshire. He makes cheese for seven months—from April to November—its value being 13 cents per lb. (7½d.); and from November to April makes butter, which sells from 30 to 32 cents per lb. He has greatly improved his land, which is now worth \$100 an acre. A large portion is mown, and he sells about 300 tons of hay yearly: this fetches from \$10 to \$12 per ton, delivered on the steamer five miles away. The cost of cutting, carrying, &c., is about \$3 per ton; the cost of pressing and delivering, another \$3; leaving from \$4 to \$6 per ton profit. He could grow oats to produce from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, and we saw six acres of maize fully 10 ft. high, which would produce 25 tons of silage per acre. We had seen nothing to equal this anywhere else. His wheat averaged 35 bushels per acre; there were also heavy crops of mangolds, swedes, and carrots; these are consumed on the farm.

In this district land lightly timbered is to be bought from \$20 to \$25 per acre, in small lots from 40 to 80 acres, and this, too, on easy terms—viz., 25 per cent. cash, and the remainder on mortgage at 8 per cent. for three or five years. Also, good improved farms from 100 to 160 acres, with superior houses and outbuildings, are to be had at from \$50 to \$60 per acre, upon similar terms.

Oct. 4th.—Arrived at Agassiz, and were conducted *British Columbia* over the experimental farm by its manager, Mr. *Experimental* Sharp. This is of inferior soil compared with *Farm.* the other experimental farms, but, like them, is

well managed. Numerous experiments are made with grain, corn, timber, &c., and are of great benefit to the farmers of British Columbia. We saw an excellent sample of well-cured hops that were grown in the district. The freight for hops from Agassiz to England is just under \$3 per 100 lbs. On our way from Agassiz to Banff we passed through Kamloops, where I saw a Mr. Savage, late of Green's Norton, Northamptonshire, who settled here some seven years ago, and speaks well of the district as offering superior advantages to those in England. *Oct. 5th.*—Arrived at

Banff, and visited the famous sulphur springs, which are well spoken of.

Oct. 7th.—Returned to Calgary, and journeyed thence to Fort McLeod. Police team was sent to take us to the police barracks to call upon the major in command. Barracks are well arranged and kept in excellent order. On our way there we drove by a number of Indians who were holding a race meeting, which we stayed to witness for a little time. Only two compete in a race, and they ride bare-back. In each of the three races we saw the finish was very close and most exciting. The Indians are fond of gambling. They had received their treaty money two days previously—viz., \$5 for every man, woman, and child, the chief of the tribe receiving \$25 extra, and the minor chief \$15 extra. This is an annual payment. They also receive rations all the year round, which are served out three times a week, namely, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of beef and from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 1 lb. of flour for each member of the family. This arrangement applies to the two reserves near, namely, those of the Blood and Piegan Indians. They cultivate from 4 to 5 acres of land each, the Government providing a plough for every 8 or 10 holdings, besides supplying them with seed potatoes and oats, which they return when they gather their crops, or they can, as an alternative, work the debt off at 50 cents a day. Work is never refused them in the agency; but they obtain by work outside the reserve from 75 cents to \$1 a day. We had, through an interpreter, a most interesting interview with Bull Plume, a chief of the Piegan tribe. He stated that they were quite contented, and his only complaint was that they wanted further instruction in carpentry. One carpenter is paid to instruct them; but they think that one is not sufficient, and that he cannot spare the time to instruct all well enough to erect their houses to keep out the cold. Otherwise, I think they have every reason to be satisfied with their lot. We ascertained some particulars with regard to the police force in this part of Canada. The pay is—For a private, 50 cents (2s.) a day; a corporal, 60 cents; a sergeant, \$1; staff sergeant, \$1 $\frac{1}{4}$; sergeant-major, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$; inspector, \$1,200 a year. Their rations are good—namely, 2 lbs. beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coffee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. flour, 1 lb. potatoes, 1 oz. rice, 3 ozs. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt daily. Men must be 22 years old and 5 ft. 8 in. in height to be enlisted. Many men of good family are in this force as privates. On our journey to Calgary from McLeod we passed through a good ranching country on both sides. We saw a large number of cattle; some of the best were being loaded at Claresholm by two large dealers, who had purchased from the different ranches from 15,000 to 20,000 cattle at \$40 a piece, the dealers paying all expenses to England. These cattle, I am told, will average from 900 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., dressed weight. We also passed through droves from which the best had been taken, but the remainder looked fine animals. By importing Durham (our Shorthorn), Hereford, and Polled Angus bulls, they have greatly improved the breed throughout this district.

Oct. 8th.—Started early for a long drive through the ranching country with two four-horse police teams. After driving a long distance across the prairie (which we noticed to be good feeding land), we entered the Blood Indian



RANCH SCENE, ALBERTA.

Reserve, fording the Waterton and Belly Rivers. We passed the St. Paul's Mission School, where we stopped and looked over the establishment. They have at present 19 Indian girls, and are building another large school to accommodate 40 boys. They receive from the Government \$60 per head towards the keep and clothing of the girls, up to 20 in number, and \$12½ per head for teaching. They are also promised the same amount for teaching the boys, but nothing at present for their board and clothing. We heard the children sing some hymns in English, and they seemed thoroughly happy. After lunch at the police post at Standoff, we continued our drive through the reserve, fording the St. Mary's River and passing the Oxley Ranch.

Mormon Settlers. We also passed the Mormon settlement of Cardston, where we called upon Mr. Card, their president. He was then holding service in their church, but Mrs.

Card gave us a pressing invitation to stay the night. This we were, unfortunately, not able to do, as, having put the police to the trouble of bringing tents for our accommodation, we felt bound to use them. Mrs. Card is a daughter of Brigham Young. After the service Mr. Card and Mr. Leonard—one of their elders, 73 years old, and 51 years a Mormon—called upon us, and the following morning Mr. Card kindly drove me all round the settlement. They seemed to be in a flourishing state, and I liked their system of living in villages, which contrasts strikingly with the scattered homesteads of

the rest of the country. The Mormons in Canada do not practise polygamy. They came to Cardston six years ago last spring, and, through constant industry, have been very successful as agriculturists. This is the more remarkable as I do not consider this a suitable part of the country for grain. Here, as in their settlements in the States, they show great ingenuity in irrigation.

More Ranches. Oct. 9th.—Left Cardston about 10 o'clock, and passed through different ranches. We lunched at the

Cochrane Ranch. The owners started in 1882 with about 13,000 cattle. The first winter they lost between 5,000 and 6,000 through not having made proper provision. At the present time they own between 13,000 and 14,000, and have shipped to England this year 1,700 three-year-old bullocks. On resuming our journey, we called at the Roman Catholic Home for Indian children, where they also have a hospital. In passing through the Indian reserves one sees a large number of ponies most curiously marked, which may be recommended to circus proprietors. On our return we recrossed the Waterton River, which is geologically interesting, as it distinctly shows five river beds of different periods—the oldest fully three miles wide, while the present one is but 50 yards.

Oct. 10th.—Left McLeod again for an expedition in another direction.

Oct. 11th.—A police team having been sent to Moosquito Creek, where we had stayed the previous night, we started at 6.30 a.m. and drove some 16 miles to High River. Here we met Mr. Stimson, the manager of the North-West Cattle Co. They lease a ranch about 20 miles away, and have shipped to England 550 cattle this year. Mr. Stimson states that these cattle pay well at \$40 each. The freight to Liverpool varies from \$20 to \$25 per head. This company weaned 12,000 calves last October. Best store cattle can be bought at 3 cents per lb., live weight. The company has 20,000 acres fenced in.

In this district the ranches are let on lease for 20 years at 2 cents per acre, formerly at 1 cent per acre. The Government will not sell the whole of any ranch, but they will sell an area not exceeding one-tenth to any leaseholder at \$1½ per acre; the price used to be \$2½ per acre. Ranchers in this district can put up hay ready for winter supply at \$2 per ton, but this year they are paying \$3. Mr. Skrine, who leases another ranch, had his hay ricked at from \$3 to \$3½ per ton this year; last year at \$2½. The meaning of this is, that men will contract to cut and stack at that price, the ricks to be measured and paid for after standing 30 days. For these drives from McLeod, covering altogether fully 220 miles, we are much indebted to Major Steel, the officer in command at McLeod, and to Major Jarvis, in command at Calgary. We had driven through a magnificent ranching district, in which thousands of cattle are to be seen in all directions, well supplied with water, and also good shelter on the Porcupine Hills, between the Walrond Ranch and the North-West Cattle Ranch. The wolves are sometimes very troublesome, but not often.

Oct. 12th.—At Calgary. Met a baker from a village in my neighbourhood who came out in 1882. He is doing well, and likes the country. For five years he served as a cook, and was paid \$50 a month. He saved money, and started as

baker, purchasing the bakehouse and dwelling-house. Brought out his brother from England, who is earning \$30 a month in a lumber mill at Vernon. I met another man from my neighbourhood, who left England in 1876, and went to Calgary in 1882. He has served five years in the Mounted Police, has saved money, and now owns several houses in Calgary. Drove out to Stone's Ranch to inspect a "grader" at work. This implement, which is called the "New Era Grader," was being worked by 12 horses to make a dyke for irrigating the surrounding land, and it could turn out 1,000 cubic yards of earth a day, at a cost of 4 to 5 cents per cubic yard.



CALGARY.

Regina and District.

Oct. 13th.—Arrived at Regina, the capital of the North-West. *Oct. 14th.*—Met Mr. Haultain, the Premier of the North-West Territory; Mr. Davin, Dominion M.P. for Western Assiniboia; Mr. O. Neff, Finance Minister; and

Mr. Brown, a large farmer of the district. We then called upon Col. Herchmer, who is in command of the Mounted Police at Regina. Drove out with Mr. Davin and Mr. Fraser, the Dominion Land agent, to the Regina Presbyterian Industrial School for Indian Children. This is in charge of the Rev. W. McLeod. They have 77 boys and 48 girls, who come from a large district, the parents of some residing at Duck Lake, 250 miles away. The children are taught trades, and we saw some good work that the boys had done, especially at shoemaking and carpentering. The girls' work was also good, and we found everything both orderly and clean, the children looking well cared for and happy.

Oct. 15th.—Went to the church parade of the Mounted Police, and the colonel, after service, took us all over the barracks. We drove out later to a prairie fire, caused by a spark from a train that had passed at eleven o'clock that morning. By five o'clock it had extended

over a district 10 miles long by 5 miles wide. The Mounted Police were assisting to put it out. We had previously, in travelling from High River to Calgary, passed another fire which was caused by a spark from a train. In this case Major Jarvis, being a passenger, ordered the train to be stopped, and personally assisted, with his fellow-travellers, in extinguishing the fire; although in that short space of time it had reached a large stack of hay 200 yards away, which it had quite consumed, besides spreading over a large area, before it was put out. The particulars of the farm of Mr. Brown, near Regina, are as follows:—He grew wheat on summer fallow in 1891 which produced 51 bushels to the acre; in 1892 the same land was put in wheat again, not ploughing, but burning the stubble, and it produced 30 bushels; and in 1893 again, by way of experiment, and it yielded 13 bushels an acre; making an average of $31\frac{1}{2}$ bushels an acre for the three years with only one ploughing. Mr. Neff also has over 2,000 acres of land, 1,000 acres cultivated—one half wheat, and the other fallow. In this neighbourhood is the Qu'Appelle Valley, which extends 400 miles in length, and is from one to three miles wide. It is said to be excellent land, but, unfortunately, we had no time to inspect it.

Oct. 16th.—Drove out early to Buck Lake, 24 miles away. It was flat prairie all the distance, but on nearing Buck Lake several good stubbles were seen, and also a large number of ricks upon land farmed by Mr. Kirby, from Yorkshire. He expects a return of 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. We called upon two other farmers—the Messrs. Carruthers—who farm successfully in the district, having, among other stock, 160 Cotswold sheep. We called later upon Mr. Bratt, who farms a section. He has some excellent horses, and keeps a threshing machine, which he lets out to his neighbours. This is worked by 12 horses, and can thresh 1,000 bushels a day. Mr. Bratt's land, upon first breaking, produced $47\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat to the acre. His threshing machine was then at work on the farm of Mr. Stratton, where we went to inspect it. We found it standing still, as the Mounted Police had called the men with the horses away to plough "fire breaks" round their occupation to prevent a fire spreading. This fire had been caused by an engine at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and was still burning at 3 p.m. Monday, having spread over a large area. As these fires are often caused by the trains, it is only right that the railway companies should be compelled to make a sufficient fire guard on their own land—viz., 100 ft. each side the line—thereby freeing the occupiers of land from unjust labour and very serious loss of keep for their cattle. In this district there is good land for grain-growing, and also excellent grass, but cattle require artificial shelter during the winter.

Oct. 17.—Arrived at Grenfell. Here we were met at the station by the principal inhabitants, and were entertained by them. Col. Lake's son drove me out to their residence, five miles away, where I spent a most enjoyable evening, especially as the colonel knows Northamptonshire. He is farming 24 sections, having purchased one section at \$24 per acre, and another at \$5, 10 years since. This year 100 acres of wheat

yielded 18 bushels per acre; oats, 23 bushels per acre; and barley, 33 bushels per acre. Oct. 18.—Mr. Lake drove me to the farm of a Mr. Skrine, which was most pleasantly situated; and we also called upon a Mr. Aston. Here I saw two sons of a farmer in my neighbourhood; they are living with Mr. Aston, working the farm by their own labour, and taking half the crop for payment. This plan, with the very low price of grain, and an inferior yield, must end in bad pay for labour. I also met another Northamptonshire man, who left England in 1883; he is farming a quarter-section, and thinks that he can do much better than in the Old Country. Oct. 19th.—We walked to the farm of Mr. Richardson, about a mile from Grenfell Station. He owns $1\frac{1}{2}$ sections of land, which he lets to another farmer and his son, taking half the corn for rent. They had grown 235 acres of wheat, yielding 25 bushels to the acre, 140 acres of oats, 50 bushels to the acre, and 50 acres of barley, 40 bushels to the acre. Wheat was then worth 42 cents per bushel, and Mr. Richardson states that the actual cost of a 20-bushel crop of wheat, delivered on the rail, was 35 cents per bushel, leaving at present prices only a profit of 7 cents per bushel. The gain on each acre of wheat grown on this farm is about \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$; but, as the average throughout Manitoba would not be above 19 bushels to the acre, it seems that a large majority of the farmers must have lost money this year on their wheat. The oats and barley are distinctly more profitable, and it is a matter for surprise to me that they are not more largely grown, and also that the advantages in matters of manure and otherwise, resulting from mixed farming, do not lead to a greater prevalence of that kind of agriculture.

An Indian Reserve. Travelling from Grenfell, we were introduced to Col. Macdonald, who controls the large Indian reserve (360 square miles) of the Cree and Chippewa tribes.

Four families settled on this reserve in 1880; now they number 640. They are doing better than some of the tribes, and are able to support themselves without the Government rations, though they receive the treaty money of \$5 each. They have 520 acres under cultivation, and own 600 head of cattle and 30 pigs; also 24 mowing machines, eight self-binders, 25 waggons, two "Democrats," and 10 buck-boards. The colonel also informed us that they made a profit of \$5,000 last year (about \$8 for each man, woman, and child), and that one Indian paid down \$400 for two good horses. The industry of some has succeeded well, for one Indian has fully 900 bushels, and another 800 bushels, of wheat to thresh this year. These details seem to show that it is possible for Indians to advance in settled habits and civilisation without declining in numbers or in general prosperity.

Virden. At Virden I left the train to call upon some young farmers from my own district. They are "batching" out some five miles from the line. Two brothers are farming a half-section, and another brother owns a quarter-section and rents a half-section. I was sorry to find that they had been unfortunate this year, one not getting the seed back from 35 acres of oats, and the other being in the same position with a

quantity of wheat. The land round Virden is light, and I conclude that the dry year is the principal cause of the bad average of the Virden district, which is under 15 bushels; but, as this is considered an early district, they have the advantage over late districts in escaping damage from the early autumn frosts.

Rapid City. Oct. 20th.—Arrived at Rapid City. Next morning, after breakfast, we went over an elevator lately purchased by Mr. E. Duncan. He has farmed one section of land at Alexander over nine years, and states that the average yield for that period is 21 bushels, and the average price 65 cents; also, that the No. 1 hard wheat can now (Nov., 1893) be put on the Liverpool market at 32s. a quarter, leaving a fair profit on a 20-bushel crop. Oats are making this year 25 cents a bushel. Here we met Mr. Heffner, who is a large grain-buyer. Then we inspected the woollen mills owned by Messrs. McCulloch & Co., and their flour mills; they also own flour mills at Souris. This firm purchase all the wool from the farmers round, and also the grain, and are doing a great deal of good in the district by providing the farmers with a market for their grain and wool close at hand. They were paying for unwashed wool from 8 cents to 10 cents per lb.; for washed wool, from 14 to 16 cents per lb.; but nearly all the wool is sold unwashed. Shropshire and Leicester are the principal breeds of sheep kept in this district. This firm purchase and work up between 60,000 and 75,000 lbs. of wool annually. We saw some splendid blankets of their manufacture, weighing from 6 lbs. to 9 lbs., the price varying from \$6 to \$8 per pair. Workers in this mill obtain from \$1 to \$2 per day. We then visited the farm of Mr. Hugh Lockhart. He owns 1½ sections, and has grown this year 120 acres of wheat, which produced 23 bushels to the acre. He keeps a good flock of sheep, and says that they pay well. He has grown a crop of rape for the sheep, and thinks of trying it again. There are good stubbles in this district, and I was pleased to see that the straw was saved, and consumed or converted into manure by the stock. The majority of the farmers round here own a large number of cattle, which are well bred and look in good condition.

The Manitoba and North-Western Railway. Oct. 22nd.—Arrived at Yorkton in a special car which had been placed at our disposal by Mr. Baker, of the Manitoba and North-Western line. We slept in this car for a week, and the arrangements made were of great service to us. We visited the farm of Mr. Seeman, some 25 miles away. He bought 81,000 acres at a dollar an acre, and came there a year last spring from London. He has already 490 acres under cultivation, and this year his crops are admirable. He took us through a 116-acre field of oat stubble, and, judging from the number and size of the ricks, as well as the stubble, we fully believe he will have a return of over 100 bushels to the acre. Some of the other crops are nearly equal to this; these were upon the first breaking of the soil, the land being ploughed deep—fully 6 in. We have frequently been told by experienced men that it is a great mistake to plough deep at first, and that the right

way is to skim the soil at first, doing this early in the year, and later on "back-set" ploughing another inch of soil to turn on the sod. This is probably good advice, but the crops that we saw on this farm after deep ploughing were unrivalled. Some of the land was cropped in 1892; upon this the crops of the present year were not so good, but were yet far superior to many districts. Mr. Seeman intends in the future to fallow half the land every year. He also keeps 500 cattle, and works the farm with 17 horses and 15 yoke of oxen. He is erecting a good shed, in which he intends to feed 100 steers this winter.

The Barnardo Farms.

Oct. 23rd.—Arrived at Binscarth, having travelled all night. We started in "rigs" at 6 a.m. for Dr. Barnardo's Home at Russell, some 12 miles distant. As it snowed all the way, we could not form much opinion of the land that we drove through. We were shown over the house and buildings after breakfast by the manager, Mr. Struthers. There are 8,000 acres of land in connection with the Home—namely, 1,000 granted by the Government for keeping a school of 30 pupils for five years, also 2,500 acres from the Manitoba and North-Western Railway on the same understanding, and the remainder purchased at about \$4 per acre. They have at present 40 boys, and were expecting a fresh consignment from England. The greatest number they have had at any time was 97, and they have brought from the Old Country 500 boys in five years. They have under cultivation 600 acres, and have also a good milk factory, where they take milk from the farmers at a price varying from 60 cents to 70 cents per 100 lbs. of milk. From this supply, and from their cows, which are fully 60 in number, they made last year 30,000 lbs. of butter, averaging 25 cents per lb. This is sent to British Columbia by the Canadian Pacific Railway. We saw a good flock of sheep, and a large number of cattle of various ages. The buildings are excellent, and under them are cellars which afford first-rate storage for roots, there being room for 300 tons. We saw some excellent kohlrabi, and I think the farmers make a mistake in not growing this root more freely, as the climate and soil are better suited for it than for swedes. We did not see any really good swedes in Manitoba, as they grow very tough and rooty. This farm is worked by the lads, who are paid from \$2 to \$4 per month, finding their own clothing, their board and lodging being provided. They annually put up about 300 tons of hay, at a cost of \$2.75 per ton. This department is under the management of a Northamptonshire man, who has been there 13 years. I was much pleased with all that I saw. The lads look bright and contented, and the manager told me that he had very little trouble in getting the work on the farm done. In my judgment, this Home deserves support and help, both in Canada and in England. These poor lads could by no exertions of their own raise themselves from the unfortunate positions in which they were born in England, and their removal to Canada under these conditions gives them a healthy and hopeful start in life. It is very much to be regretted that the bulk of the Canadians look upon this work of Dr. Barnardo with prejudice. If any one of these boys does any-

thing wrong, it is copied into the newspapers of the country, and attention is called to "another of Dr. Barnardo's boys having gone wrong;" whereas, if a Canadian offended in a similar way, no public notice would be taken. I am assured that not 5 per cent. of the boys brought over have done anything against the laws of the country, and it is a great pity that so interesting an experiment should not receive fair play in every way. We drove on to the town of Russell for lunch, where we met Mr. Shield, who has a ranch near the Belly River, in the Lake Dauphin district. He speaks of it as being a splendid grass country, with plenty of room for any number of cattle. We returned to Binscarth in time to inspect 74 cattle before they were loaded for Montreal. These cattle cost, on an average, \$37 each, but they were not nearly as good as the cattle in the McLeod district.

The Binscarth Farm. Oct. 24th.—Started at 10 a.m. for the celebrated Binscarth Farm. A portion of this—viz., 1,280 acres—is now leased to a Mr. Mullins for five years from Feb., 1892, for \$200 per annum; this includes the house,

cottages, and buildings, and cannot pay the interest on outlay alone. We looked over a splendid barn on this farm, 300 ft. long and 50 ft. wide. The stables and cow-sheds are all under the barn, and there is an excellent arrangement for feeding from the barn. We were told that they could get hay cut and stacked at \$2 per ton. The soil appears good, and there is excellent shelter for cattle on low-lying grass land. This farm ought to pay. We drove on to Silver Creek, calling upon several farmers on the way. They all seemed to like the district. One of them—Mr. Crerar—bought a half-section at \$1½ per acre. He speaks of wheat after barley as doing well, and as being nearly equal to a summer fallow, besides maturing earlier. In 1887 he grew 52 bushels of wheat per acre. In his judgment, he considers that poultry pay best, and sheep next. He kept a flock of sheep, which he sold last year through being so troubled by the wolves; but they are sure to disappear as the country is more thickly settled. Oct. 25th.—Arrived at Birtle. Met Mr. Crawford, the Mayor, and other gentlemen. We went over a large lumber mill. The timber is supplied from the Riding Mountains, 40 miles away, and floated down the Bird-Tail River. They have recently supplied the railway with 100,000 sleepers, 6 in. by 9 in. wide, and 8 ft. long, at 30 cents each. This lumber mill is of great advantage to the people round, as they can obtain rough timber for firing at a reasonable price. We looked over the Presbyterian school which is being built for Indian children. This is an excellent building, intended to accommodate 50 children. Here I met a carpenter from Warwickshire working on the buildings at \$2½ per day; he has taken a quarter-section of land.

The town of Birtle is the centre of five Indian reserves, and they speak of the Sioux tribe as being the best and most advanced.

From all these reserves the Government rations were withdrawn last year, and are only given now in cases of absolute need, the treaty money being paid as usual. Here we went over the mills owned by the Arrow Milling Company. Their output is 100 barrels of flour a

day, and they can store 10,000 bushels of wheat. Their best flour sells at \$2.10 per 100 lbs., the inferior at \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; sharps at \$15, pollard at \$12, and bran at \$10 per ton. After lunch Mr. Crawford drove us out in a south-westerly direction towards the Assiniboine Valley. We visited numerous farmers, who speak well of the district. The majority keep a good number of cattle. In this district they take care of straw, and manure the land upon a small scale. They find that where the land is manured the grain ripens fully from five to ten days earlier. We had an interesting interview with a Mr. De Kinder, a German, who arrived at Birtle five years ago without means; he eventually found work, at which he continued for a year and a half, and has now farmed a quarter-section of land for three and a half years. He owns at present three horses, one yoke of oxen, two cows, three steers, five heifers, and five pigs. His wheat on 60 acres only produced 11½ bushels per acre, and 30 acres of oats 15 bushels; and he told me that if the crop had turned out a little better he would have owed nothing. He has paid the expenses of bringing his wife and father-in-law from Germany. This is a fine example of what can be done by industry. We afterwards saw the farm of General Wilkinson—Mr. Drummond, manager. The house and buildings are very prettily situated. He owns 1,600 acres of land; 250 acres are cultivated. Here we saw some good stubbles and excellent barley, also some good Shropshire sheep.

Oct. 26th.—After breakfast Mr. Crawford drove us south to Beulah, 14 miles from Birtle, and six miles further on to call upon a Mr. Cooke. We then called upon Mr. Spalding, an Irishman, who left his country when four years old for Ontario. This was in 1842, and he settled here in 1882. He has nine children, and has started most of them with land or money, besides having saved for himself in old age. Later we called on Mrs. Fraser, a widow, who, with her four sons, is farming 960 acres of land, 300 acres being cultivated. Their cattle and crops are both good. This is a flourishing district, well suited for mixed farming, and from appearances the farmers are doing well. On our return to Birtle, we found the Mayor had called a public meeting at the Town Hall to meet the delegates. There were a good many speeches, and one speaker pointed out the mistake made by farmers in the district of selling wheat at 45 cents per bushel, when by converting it into pork it would produce 90 cents per bushel. *Oct. 27th.*—Arrived at Portage-la-Prairie. Here there is an enormous plain of deep, rich soil, 23 miles by 15 miles, upon which the farmers grow wheat continuously, thereby ruining the land, and not benefiting themselves. They have an average of 20 bushels an acre, which, considering the soil, is very poor. Travelling on to Winnipeg via the town of Gladstone, we went through a country which is principally grass, and appears to have good possibilities. In the district of Portage-la-Prairie men obtain \$35 per month, together with board, for harvesting and threshing. *Oct. 28th.*—Returned to Winnipeg. *Oct. 30th.*—At Winnipeg. Attended a meeting of the Town Council, where we were welcomed by the chairman.

Nov. 4th.—Arrived at Woodstock, Ontario. After breakfast we went into the market. Here the farmers kill their own beef, mutton, and pork, and bring it to market to retail it out. Beef sells at 5 to 8 cents per lb.;



AN ONTARIO FARM.

mutton, at 6 to 9 cents per lb.; lamb, at 7 to 10 cents per lb.; and pork, 7 to 8 cents per lb.; a couple of fowls, at 50 cents; a couple of ducks, at 75 cents; geese, 75 cents each, or 6 cents per lb.; turkeys, 10 cents per lb.; butter, 25 cents per lb.; and eggs, 20 cents per dozen. We met a farmer who came from Yorkshire 53 years ago; he owns 760 acres of land, which he purchased at prices varying from \$8 to \$50 an acre. We called upon Mr. Blackburn, a butcher, who states that steers to dress about 750 lbs. are worth from 4 to 5 cents per lb. live weight, and from 6 to 8 cents per lb. dressed. Cheese is worth now from 10 to 12 cents per lb., while in 1879 it was only worth 5½ cents per lb. Assistants in butchers' shops are paid, according to their skill, from \$10 to \$25 per month, together with their board. Land in this locality is to be obtained from \$20 to \$60 per acre, according to buildings, cultivation, and situation. Wheat in this part averages from 30 to 35 bushels per acre. Here we met a number of farmers who had saved sufficient money to retire. We inspected their Municipal and Judicial Buildings, which are very fine, with a lovely view from the roof. The County Court Judge here receives from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year; stipendiary magistrate, \$1,200; county councillors, \$3 a day, and the chairman \$50 extra annually. The rates in

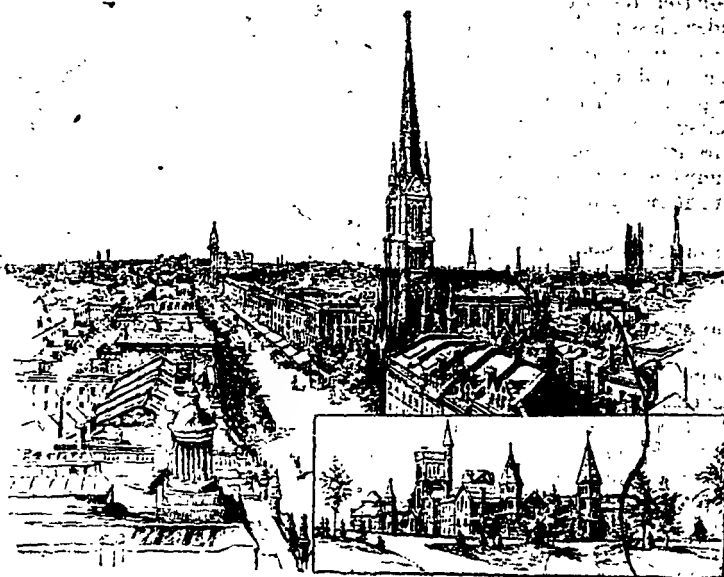
Woodstock are 10 cents in the £1 on the assessment. Mr. Patullo, the editor of the local paper, and also member of the Board of Trade, drove me out to the farm of Mr. Donaldson, at Huntingford—a farm equal to any English farm, both in house, buildings, stock, and cultivation. The farm is 400 acres in extent, and will well repay a visit. The stock is exceedingly good, especially some pure Shorthorn bulls and heifers. We then drove to the Farmers' Co-operative Company. The milk is sent in, weighed, and credited to the individual farmers. A man is employed to convert it into cheese, and is paid 60 cents for making 100 lbs. cheese. Cheese is worth 10 cents per lb., but they are holding it to make 12 or 13 cents per lb. They had received, the day we called, 19,500 lbs. of milk; the most received in any one day was 43,000 lbs., which made 56 cheeses of 76 lbs. each. The farmers also receive for whey \$5½ for every ton of cheese produced. *Nov. 5th.*—Mr. Charles, the banker at Woodstock, called, and drove us to his residence. He owns 156 acres of land. This he bought a short time since, with good house and buildings, at a cheap rate. The land adjoining cost \$80 an acre, and Mr. Charles has made great improvements already. He drives some excellent horses, which we had the means of judging as we drove along to the estate of Mr. Patteson. This estate is 750 acres in extent, with very good residence and buildings. The park and trees have been specially cared for. Mr. Patteson drove us through a very pretty maze in his grounds, and took us to see some good autumn wheat. This was put in very early, which is necessary for the wheat to stand the winter well. Mr. Patteson is the Postmaster of Toronto. Throughout the province of Ontario peas are largely grown, and invariably followed by autumn wheat, which is frequently sown in August. The farming in Ontario is better than in many parts of England, but the appearance of the country is not improved by the cumbersome snake fence. In many places roots of trees are used to divide fields. If this were done away with, and thorn or wire fences were substituted, the appearance of the country would be vastly improved. *Nov. 6th.*—Arrived at Grimsby, where we were met by Mr. Livingstone, the reeve of the town, and Mr. Groat, a large implement manufacturer. We drove with these gentlemen round the town, and on to the ridge called Mount Dorchester; from there we obtained a splendid view of the town and country round, and also of Lake Ontario. We went over some fruit farms, amongst others that of Mr. Kitchings, who has been very successful. In one year he grew 7 tons of grapes to the acre; they sometimes sell as low as 1½ cents per lb., but generally at 2½ cents. They are now worth at this time of the year from 3 to 5 cents per lb. From 4 to 5 tons of grapes is considered an ordinary crop. Last year Mr. Kitchings sold 8 acres of peaches and 9 acres of grapes for \$2,250, and 20 acres of peaches have realised over \$7,000. We also called upon Mr. Kerman; he is growing only tomatoes, and has built a glass house 200 ft. long by 20 ft. wide and 13 ft. high, which cost £400, including heating apparatus. A good crop of tomatoes was growing, and he is expecting 3,500 lbs. produce; for this he can obtain during the winter 30 cents a lb., and he expects to have a second

crop early in the spring, when the price will be about the same. Outdoor tomatoes can be obtained at about the price per bushel that those under glass fetch per lb. We drove through Grimsby Park, where there are a large number of residences which are let during the summer—namely, June, July, and August. Grimsby is a summer resort for people from Toronto and other cities. All round Grimsby is a splendid fruit-growing district, and a man can obtain a good living on from 2 to 10 acres of land. The land is worth \$100 an acre when full of stumps, and it will cost another \$100 an acre to clear the land and have it ready for fruit-growing.

Guelph Agricultural College. Nov. 7th.—Arrived at Guelph. Went to see Guelph College, which the president, Mr. Mills, showed us over. This is an agricultural college of especial interest. They have at the present time 115 pupils, who are taught everything pertaining to agriculture, and who do all kinds of work upon the farm, for which they are credited with from 4 cents to 10 cents an hour. This arrangement materially lessens the cost of residence, which is about £40 yearly. They keep on the farm pure-bred animals of the different breeds—viz., Short-horns, Herefords, Dévons, Polled Angus, Guernsey, Ayrshire, and Holstein; also different breeds of sheep and of pigs. The dairy is under the charge of an able professor, who instructs the pupils. They have tried all the different methods of dealing with milk to produce the most butter, and they think that by using the separator fully 25 per cent. more butter is obtained than in other ways. During last June 3,000 farmers visited the college to witness what was taking place on the farm, and to gain general information. The president arranges for a course of lectures to be given, when required, in different places in the province during the winter months. The Government grant \$40,000 annually to the college, which is in all respects so well managed, and offers so many advantages to the Canadian farmers, that I am unable to speak too highly of it.

Toronto. Nov. 8th.—Having arrived at Toronto, we were shown round the places of interest by Alderman Hallam. Called first upon the Hon. W. Kirkpatrick, the Lieut.-Governor. We then visited the pork-packing establishment of Messrs. W. Davies & Co. This business was established 40 years ago, and was formed into a company some 18 months since, with a capital of \$250,000. They employ 80 men in the killing and packing department, and 60 more about the building. They kill, on an average, 3,000 pigs per week, and have killed 1,750 in a day of 10 hours. They buy pigs at from 160 to 220 lbs., live weight, for which they pay 5½ cents per lb.; half a cent less per lb. for larger pigs. The pay of the men varies from \$20 down to \$7 per week, the former being the wage of the foreman; but most of the men are paid from \$8 to \$10. All this bacon is sent to London, where it is known partly as singed Wiltshire and partly as Cumberland, according to the way it has been cut. The freight from Toronto to Liverpool is 37 cents per 100 lbs., and from Liverpool to London 28 cents per 100 lbs., the

loading being extra in the latter case, and landing charges to be added in both cases. After calling upon the Mayor of Toronto, we drove out



TORONTO.

to the private farm of Mr. Davies, who is at the head of a large local brewery. This farm of 450 acres has excellent buildings; we saw some splendid Thoroughbred horses, and there is a private race-course upon it. Mr. Davies sent eight Thoroughbreds to the Chicago Exhibition, and took prizes with all. Among others, we saw "Mikado," which is considered one of the best race-horses on the continent. Mr. Davies has also taken two prizes for Clydesdales, a two-year-old mare of this breed being worth \$1,000; and he has the best Shropshire ewes and lambs that we had seen in Canada. It would be difficult to find a more valuable lot of stock on any estate in England. The population of Toronto is about 200,000. Nine acres of land sold for £3,600 per acre; this was, of course, in a prominent part, of the town. Bricks are made close to the town, and a very superior fancy brick sells at \$18 per 1,000, while common bricks like our ordinary ones sell from \$5 to \$6 per 1,000.

Ottawa and Montreal. Nov. 9th.—Returned to Ottawa. Went on the same evening to Montreal. Nov. 10th.—Montreal. Stayed at the "Windsor Hotel." Went on board the "Parisian," of the Allan Line, at 10.30 p.m. Nov. 11th.—Arrived at Quebec at 4 p.m. Nov. 12th.—9 a.m., took in the mails and started for England. Nov. 20th.—Arrived at Liverpool. Nov. 22nd.—Arrived home, having travelled nearly 17,000 miles. The voyages, of which I

have here said nothing, were rendered most enjoyable by the courtesy of the officials of the steamship companies. I have only spoken of the agricultural aspects of our tour, but the scenery in many places was of the finest character, especially in British Columbia; and a more pleasant trip, considered merely as a holiday, it would be difficult for anyone to take.

Conclusion. In conclusion, I would say a few words on the general subject for which I visited Canada, namely, its suitability for farm emigrants. A journey during which one travelled 10,000 miles in 10 weeks was, of course, a "rush" all through, and it is difficult, under such circumstances, to form correct and detailed opinions of the character of the land in different localities; nor did one receive much assistance in this matter from the Canadians themselves. When spoken to about their country, each expressed himself as having chosen the best spot; which, while it speaks volumes for the contentment of the settlers, does not make it easier for the traveller to compare one locality with another.

The districts visited were very various. The impression which I believe exists in some quarters that we were only shown the best parts of Canada, is one needing correction. We did see the best parts of Canada, but the Canadian Government gave us at the same time every facility to go where we liked, even assisting the delegates individually to visit English friends now settled in Canada, irrespective of distance and locality. My general conclusion is, like that of others, that the resources of the country are enormous, and only require capital to develop them at a faster rate. A large increase of population is doubtless needed, but I consider that money is even more urgently required than additional settlers.

Advice to Intending Emigrants. With regard to the various classes of intending emigrants, my opinion is as follows:—To parents of monetary position in England who think of sending their sons out to learn farming and to become farmers, I would say: Do not make the mistake of placing your son with people of whom you have no knowledge, and who require a premium. This in most cases is a fatal mistake, and almost certain to end in failure. The way to success is for a young man of this class to "set himself" to a farmer in return for his board: if he is industrious, he will soon receive some pay; and if he continue in such a situation for a year at least, or, still better, for two, he will at the end of that time thoroughly know the ways of the country. If then—and not till then—he receive a sum of money from home to enable him to take up a quarter-section of land (160 acres), to build himself a house, and to purchase stock and implements—being careful to pay for them at once—he will soon find himself in a good position, more especially if his parents have means to purchase for him in time the adjoining quarter-section. Success in Canada for all kinds of emigrants means work; and it is no use for any man to go there who is not willing to work. A common expression with the Canadians, which I constantly heard (and with which I entirely agree), is that the young fellow whose work is not worth his board is not worth a cent, and he is much better out of the country. With

regard to the second class of emigrants, to working men who think of going out to take up land, I would say: Do not, on any account, be in a hurry to acquire land; work for another man, and gradually feel your way. The best time for this class of emigrant to arrive is at the end of March or the beginning of April: then he can depend upon obtaining work at once at about \$25 (£5) a month, together with board. But it is better to take a lower wage than this, and engage oneself for the whole year. I have repeatedly met men out there who could not obtain a day's work for five months during last winter, which was long and severe; and therefore the higher wages for a short period are not so advisable as the lower wage and continuous employment. Of course, in Ontario and British Columbia, where the winter is shorter and less severe than in Manitoba, winter work is more easily found.

Advantages of Mixed Farming. With regard to the kind of farming most desirable for those who have obtained land, I would urge strongly the superiority of mixed farming. Farmers who go in solely for raising grain must in the majority of cases have lost money in the past year. The cost of growing, threshing, and marketing an acre of wheat would average about 29s. an acre, varying, of course, according to distance from rail. At the present price of wheat—namely, 42 cents (1s. 9d.) per bushel—this would require a 17-bushel crop to pay the actual cost of growing. As this return is about the average of Manitoba and a large proportion of the North-West Territory this year, many farmers will not receive much return for their labour on their wheat. On the other hand, cattle of all kinds pay well; but it is obvious that the mixed farming consequently desirable cannot be carried on without means, and few men farming in Canada are likely to gain a good living for themselves, and pay interest on borrowed capital, with the present low price of grain.

Where to Go. Manitoba, in my judgment, is scarcely farmed as it ought to be. In many places one cannot call it farming at all, but a mere tickling of the soil; but where one meets with an industrious man who understands farming and has sufficient resources to work the land, there a much better yield will be found—amounting, indeed, in some cases to as much as 40 bushels an acre of wheat, from 60 to 70 bushels an acre of barley, and 100 bushels an acre of oats. This obviously makes a good and profitable return, and the bulk of the land that I saw in Manitoba will produce it, one year with another, if properly cultivated. To the farmer who is prepared to "rough it," parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan offer the best advantages, a district from Edmonton to Prince Albert, about 100 miles in width, being especially good; and here, as elsewhere, I would strongly advise mixed farming. In the better settled parts there are good districts, such as that between Rapid City and Yorkton, on the Manitoba and North-Western line, and also places along the Canadian Pacific Railway, such as Grenfell and Qu'Appelle, and many portions of British Columbia. Speaking generally, there are good spots to be found in all districts, though it doubtless requires judgment in choosing a locality and fixing upon a quarter-section; and I advise the

intending emigrant to inspect thoroughly for himself what he thinks of buying, and to trust to the opinion and advice of no man. I should



FARM SCENE, MANITOBA.

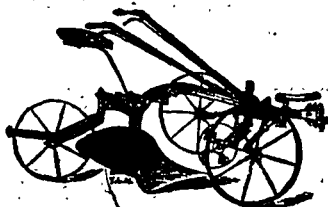
not myself give preference to the flat plains and prairie, though I admit that wheat and other grain can be raised there with very little trouble. But it is doubtful whether we are destined to see wheat at a paying price again—such as the long-lost 50s. per quarter—while it must be distinctly understood that to winter stock on these prairie farms much money must be spent in the erection of buildings; while in the districts of plenty of “bluffs” and undulations, stock manage through the winter out of doors if supplied with hay at a comparatively nominal cost.

For Men of Capital. On the other hand, a man of capital wishing to settle in Canada with as little “roughing it” as possible, would naturally choose the province of Ontario. There he would be able to find the comforts of the Old Country; land is at a reasonable price, and rates (so unlike England) nominal; and, as in the Dominion generally, the free schools are excellent. As all classes of society send their children to these schools, it can easily be understood the advantages derived from them are in many ways superior to those obtained at the Board or National Schools in this country. The number and character of the various church buildings indicate the prosperity of the country; for the erection of handsome edifices by voluntary contributions within the comparatively short period during which parts of the country have been settled, shows

that there must have been money free for this purpose, as well as a disposition to support these churches.

But, besides the various kinds of intending farmers, there are the various classes of artisans who may have their thoughts directed towards emigration. To such as these—to the mechanic, mason, carpenter, tailor, and others—I would say that there is in Canada a very poor opening. If a man excel in his trade to a marked degree, he can certainly earn larger wages in Canada, and he is wanted there; but for the average artisan, and for the artisan who thinks himself a little above the average, there is very little demand in Canada at present, and such emigration is not advisable. The same remarks apply to women, with the exception of domestic servants. In British Columbia, also, the conditions are somewhat different from those in the rest of the Dominion. There are, for instance, openings in that colony for men who understand gardening and fruit-growing; and while the supply of miners is at present equal to the demand, there is a likelihood of fuller development, which may make that district attractive to English miners. But to most classes of emigrants there will be at least one attraction—that of the climate. This I found unusually bracing and enjoyable, and the long journeys by day and night, with very little sleep, afforded a severe test of the healthiness of the country. Undoubtedly our visit took place in the best part of the year—the autumn—but I am informed that even in the summer (which is hotter than that of England) cool and refreshing nights can be depended upon; and during the rigours of the winter the dryness of the atmosphere makes cold—though sometimes, but very rarely, 50° below zero—much more bearable than the damper climate of England.

With these few observations on Canada as a field for agricultural emigrants I conclude my Report. I have endeavoured to describe what I saw, and to give the conclusions to which I have come, as plainly and as impartially as I can, and I would end by expressing my strong sense of gratitude for the unvarying kindness I have received both from those who were officially concerned in our trip, and from all sorts and conditions of Canadians with whom I had the pleasure of being brought into contact.



SINGLE-FURROW WHEEL PLOUGH.

THE REPORT OF MR. R. H. FAULKS,

Langham, Oakham, Rutland.

HAVING had the honour to be selected by Sir Charles Tupper as a tenant-farmer delegate to visit the Dominion of Canada, and to examine and report on its agricultural resources, and its suitability as a field for emigration, I shall endeavour to state as clearly and truly as I can what I have seen and heard.

In company with a fellow-delegate, I sailed from Liverpool on August 15th in the steamship "*Manitoba*," a vessel of the Beaver Line. We passed the Isle of Man during the night, and awoke next morning with the dawn to find we were in sight of the Irish and Scottish coasts. Passing north of Rathlin Island, we sighted the Giant's Causeway. The day being bright, we obtained a fine view of the island of Innisrahull and the mountains and promontories on the mainland; and we lost sight of land towards evening. After a pleasant voyage, we arrived within the Straits of Belle Isle about 3.15 p.m. on the following Saturday. Here we saw many fine icebergs. They are certainly a grand sight, some of them towering high above the water. Our course was south of the Island of Anticosti, and along the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The scenery up the river to Quebec is exceedingly pretty. French settlements line either bank; their white houses and numerous churches look very picturesque, with the mountains for a background. On nearing Quebec, we obtained a good view of the Montmorency Falls. At Quebec the steerage passengers were landed, and we proceeded on our way to Montreal, reaching there on August 31st. Our ship was delayed 20 hours off Grosse Isle during a storm, and the quarantine doctor could not board us till it abated. A friend on board, Mr. Lemoine, kindly acted as our guide to the "Albion" Hotel. During our stay we were kindly shown some of the principal sights of the city. This, like most of the cities of Canada, is lighted by electricity; and electric cars run through most of the principal streets.

On September 1st we spent the day in seeing some of the objects of interest in and around Montreal.

We "shot" the Lachine Rapids in a steamer, which was a very exciting event; and made the ascent of Mount Royal by means of the cable car. From the summit we obtained an exceedingly fine view of the city, and the island on which the city stands. Montreal has all the appearance of being a business and commercial centre, and is the most important manufacturing city in the Dominion of Canada.

On September 2nd we left Montreal for Ottawa, reaching there about one o'clock. The railway passes through a poor agricultural district till near Ottawa, where things look better. Ottawa is the seat of the Dominion



EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

Government. The Parliament Buildings are very fine structures, and imposingly situated. On September 4th we called at the office of the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. T. M. Daly, and made arrangements with his deputy, Mr. A. M. Burgess, and received instructions for our journey to the North-West. This day, being Labour Day, is observed as a general holiday, and all business is suspended. Long processions of the various trades and industries parade the streets. The experimental farm at Ottawa was represented by a most beautifully decorated car; different kinds of grain, grasses, fruit, roots, and vegetables, grown on the farm, forming its decoration.

In the afternoon we drove to the experimental farm. Professor Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, accompanied us, and showed us over the various departments. From him we gained much useful and interesting information. Experiments are carried on with the view of benefiting the farmers of Canada by spreading useful agricultural knowledge amongst them. Seeds are tested and samples of grain are supplied to them gratis, so that they may ascertain their suitability to the various soils. There were some excellent crops of maize on the farm, which is cut green and put into silo along with

beans and the heads of sunflowers. Professor Robertson informed us that the mixture is a nutritious and cheap food. Various kinds of forest and fruit trees are grown, and experimented with.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY DINING CAR.

Ottawa to Winnipeg. On September 5th we left Ottawa at one o'clock in the morning en route for Winnipeg. The country for the most part of the journey is wild and rocky. Not much of it is available for agriculture, but it is rich in minerals. Many beautiful lakes are passed, which help to relieve the eye whilst riding through hundreds of miles of forest. Fires have made great havoc in this forest. On September 6th we rounded the north shore of Lake Superior, and reached Fort William about noon. Here we stayed an hour. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have erected three huge elevators for the storage of grain from the North-West, each having a capacity for between one and two million bushels. We had to put our watches back an hour, to make them agree with the time of the country, which from Fort

William to Brandon is called "Central" time. We proceeded on our journey, reaching Winnipeg at six o'clock in the morning.

On September 7th we put up at the "Manitoba" Hotel. We called on Mr. H. H. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion Lands. We drove out and saw Mr. Ogilvie's flour mill, of which the machinery and appliances are of the latest and most improved character, necessitating thereby a very small amount of manual labour. The daily output is about 1,800 bags of flour. Then we visited the market gardens, which supply Winnipeg with vegetables of fine growth and quality. It is interesting to note the fine buildings and rapid growth of this remarkable city. Main Street is one of the finest in America. It is 132 ft. in width. The city is electric lighted, and electric trams run through the principal thoroughfares. In the afternoon we drove as far as Headingly, 11 miles from Winnipeg.

*Portage-la-Prairie
and District.*

On September 8th we left Winnipeg in the morning for Portage-la-Prairie. The Portage Plains, which are 20 miles square, are devoted almost entirely to growing grain. Immense crops of wheat extended as far as the eye could reach. Very little, if any, damage has been done by frost. Harvest operations were being rapidly pushed forward, and threshing in some instances was completed. From Portage we were kindly driven by Mr. R. T. Riley, in a north-easterly direction. We halted on the way at a farmer's house. The farmer, Duncan MacLeod, was doing well; his wife said she preferred the place to Ontario. He grows chiefly wheat. His farm is 160 acres. On we went to Westbourne, on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, passing excellent wheat lands, much of the grain being carted and threshed, and the straw hauled ready for firing. The farmers have no other use for it, as the prairie hay is so abundant and cheap. After resting awhile, we had a drive in the evening to the south end of Lake Manitoba, about 11 miles distant from Westbourne. I thought this a very charming district; it was dotted here and there with clumps of poplar trees and willow scrub. There is abundant grass, affording excellent pasturage for cattle, and there is plenty of hay land adjacent. This land can be bought at from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre.

*The Sanford
Ranch.*

Mr. Sanford has a large ranch at Westbourne; the horses and cattle were very good. On the farm close by was growing a fine piece of lucerne, which, we were informed, was sown last spring, and had been mown twice, and at the time of our visit was over a foot high. Potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, and turnips were very fine. In the garden we saw some ridge cucumbers of good size and quality.

*On the
Manitoba and
North-Western
Line.*

We stayed at Westbourne for the night, and started in the morning for Woodside Station. This district is practically unsettled, and appeared suitable for mixed farming. Its general appearance is park-like, and similar to that we drove through on the previous evening. There is abundance of timber suitable for firewood or building purposes. Sections can be bought at from \$2.50

to \$5 per acre. Near the railway we passed several coveys of prairie chickens, which afford excellent sport in the autumn. Arriving at Woodside, we took train for Binscarth, and then drove 12 miles to Russell, reaching there about midnight, where we joined four other members of the Delegation.

On September 10th we were driven westerly from Russell, calling on Mr. Custer, who farms 320 acres. He has gone in chiefly for wheat-raising, but is now turning his attention to mixed farming. He has six cows and six pigs. He gets 14 cents (7d.) per lb. for his bacon, and 24 cents per lb. for his butter. He says that his cows give 1 lb. of butter per day during the summer. His wheat last year averaged 30 bushels to 31 bushels per acre, and this year 20 bushels per acre. He can grow barley well, but there is no market for it. He started with but little capital. He has only himself and a boy, except in harvest time, when he pays a man \$22 to \$25 per month, and his board. He considers his present holding and stock worth \$6,000. Mr. Custer homesteaded and pre-empted 10 years ago.

We next called at Dr. Barnardo's Home at Russell. The Home is situated about four miles from Russell. There are at present about 30 boys in the Home.

About 50 milking cows and three bulls are kept on the farm—all Shorthorns. Eight thousand acres belong to the Home, of which about 600 are under cultivation. One hundred acres are under wheat; the rest is cropped with rye, oats, and turnips. The institution is nearly self-supporting. Extensive gardens adjoin the institution, in which we saw very fine vegetables, sunflowers a foot in diameter, and a pretty variety of flowers. We were then shown over the dairy. Milk is bought from the neighbouring farmers at the rate of 70 cents per 100 lbs. A large churn, revolved by steam power, was in operation. We tasted some of the butter, and pronounced it excellent. The average price for last year was 24 cents per lb.

On September 11th we had a drive in a northerly direction from Russell. The soil was good, and similar to what we saw on the previous day—a deep black vegetable mould. The surface is undulating. We found that the gophers had done considerable damage to the crops in some places. The gopher is a kind of ground squirrel which lives in burrows. We called on a Mr. Andrew Settler, who farms 820 acres. His capital on starting was \$125. He was in debt \$80. His stock at present date consists of nine horses, one cow, and two pigs. He can realise \$1,000 per year. For nine years his wheat has not been frozen. Mr. Settler was stacking his wheat, and said he was well satisfied with his prospects. Continuing our drive through a partly settled district, we reached Assessipi, a small town on the Shell River. We paid a visit to Mr. J. Smith's ranch. He had some excellent cattle, in good condition. They were Shorthorns and Polled Angus. He has taken several prizes at Winnipeg. They were altogether a grand lot. Continuing our drive north of Assessipi beyond the Shell River, we were shown a large quantity of vacant land open for homesteading. This land extends many miles northwards.

between the Shell and Assiniboine Rivers. There is plenty of timber in the district, and the railway is surveyed to Assessipi. Returning to Assessipi, we were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Gill, the owner of a saw-mill, and whose son keeps a store. Mrs. Gill came from Quorn, in Leicestershire. After spending a pleasant evening, we returned to Russell after dark, having to drive a distance of nearly 20 miles. On September 12th we had another long drive east from Russell. We came across a Mr. H. Smith, who has 320 acres of land, homestead and pre-emption. He was tending his cattle, which formed a very fine herd of 75. They were chiefly Shorthorns, seven of them being pedigree beasts. He has sold a two-year-old for \$40 (£8). He raises his calves with the cows, and sells them fat at 2½ to 3 years old. He lets his cattle lie out all winter, and feeds with prairie hay. He considers two acres sufficient to graze a beast in the summer. He has 80 acres under cultivation. His capital at starting was \$50, and he worked out at first. We could not help remarking that Mr. Smith's success reflected great credit upon his judgment and perseverance. On our way we passed many settlements. We found oats, on first breaking, light, the season having been dry. After partaking of lunch on the shores of a large lake, some of our party enjoyed a turn at duck-shooting, making a capital bag. We then returned to Russell by a northerly route. Here we were shown land in quantity, available for



WHEAT STACKS, MANITOBA.

homesteads. Timber and scrub abound on or near to it. There is no fear of fuel and fencing running short in this district for many years to come. I found the cattle around Russell well bred and very fat.

The Shorthorn herds at Binscarth, and the bulls kept at the Barnardo Home, have certainly done much to improve the breed of cattle in the neighbourhood.

On September 13th we left Russell for Neepawa at three o'clock in the morning. We received the following prices from a gentleman on the train:—Calf,

from \$3 to \$5; yearling, \$8 to \$10; two-year-old,

\$20. Beef, per lb., live weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; stall-fed in the winter,

$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents per lb. After dinner at Neepawa, we drove to Car-

berry, a distance of 33 miles, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The land, on getting

a few miles from Neepawa, is of a more sandy nature, and rather

broken. Much of it is taken up. On nearing Carberry, a large

extent of excellent land is passed, lighter in nature than that of the

Portage Plains, but yielding excellent crops of wheat. Stacks dot

the landscape in all directions. As many as 150 could be counted

from our point of observation. Carberry has the appearance of

being a rising place of 1,000 inhabitants, possessing several good

stores, and grain elevators having a joint capacity of 200,000 bushels.

On September 14th we had a drive, in company with Mr. N.

Boyd, M.P., and other gentlemen, and visited several farms around

Carberry. Mr. W. H. White showed us some excellent wheat of the

Red Fyfe variety, which had taken the first prize at Winnipeg



GRAIN ELEVATOR, BRANDON.

Exhibition. Mr. Hope was next visited. We inspected his garden, and saw very good vegetables—i.e., onions, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers, and cabbages with a foot of solid heart. His potatoes and turnips

were also good; wheat fair. Timothy produced this year 1 ton per acre, owing to the dry weather; other years the produce is from 2 to 3 tons per acre. He pays a man \$200 a year, and board. Mr. Hope has some very good cross-bred sheep, evidently a cross between Leicestershire and Shropshire. At the time of our visit he had 23 ewes and 15 lambs. He says the ewes get too fat. He sells his lambs fat, making from \$5 to \$6 each. He can get 6 cents per lb., live weight, for mutton. He has sold a ewe scaling 200 lbs. live weight. Mr. Barrow's was the next place visited. He has two useful Shorthorn bulls, and about 60 head of cattle. He homesteaded 15 years ago, and owns 320 acres. Next we called on Mr. Buckie, who came out 14 years ago with a capital of \$600. He says his land is now worth \$20 per acre. The average yield of wheat this year is 20 bushels; the average for 14 years is 25 bushels. He has 14 acres under timothy, and has cut this year $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre; other years he has cut from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons. He gets plenty of water at 23 feet. He has to go about 12 miles for wood. He pays for sawn lumber from \$23 to \$24 per thousand feet. He says that a good farm team costs \$300; and he can get a good man for \$220 per year, and board. After driving several miles, calling at and passing many farms, we returned to Carberry by a more easterly route. Most of the wheat crop was already stacked, and the threshers were busy. Threshing is a much more rapid operation here than in England, 2,000 bushels or more per day being a common event. The engine in many instances is fed with straw as fuel, and the quantity used is surprisingly small. Farms, with house and buildings, and fenced, can be bought around here at from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

*Brandon—
Experimental
Farm.*

We left in the evening for Brandon, a thriving city of 5,000 inhabitants, and the centre of a great agricultural district; it contains nine grain elevators. After the grain is threshed, the farmers haul it to the elevators, where it is graded according to quality. They can either store it or sell it, receiving cash payment on the day it is struck, minus a small percentage for storing and dressing. Farmers who store their grain do not get the same grain out again, but an equal quantity of the same grade. While at Brandon a visit was paid to the experimental farm. Mr. Bedford conducted us through the various departments. The farm is situated on the hillside, and contains 640 acres. On the farm is a large barn, a cellar for roots, a silo, and a windmill for grinding and crushing, &c. These windmills are a very useful addition to a large farm, and are much used throughout the North-West for pumping water; their cost is \$150 and upwards. Many varieties of wheat, oats, barley, native and other grasses, are grown and experimented with. Forestry receives much attention; various kinds of willow, poplar, &c., from Russia are experimented with, and appear to thrive luxuriantly. A number of pure-bred Shorthorns, Galloways, Ayrshires, and Holsteins are kept. The yield of barley is from 45 to 65 bushels per acre; of oats, from 40 to 80 bushels per acre. Manure is used, and is found to answer well. There is no doubt that these experimental farms do an incalculable amount of good to the farmers. The good condition of everything reflects great credit on Mr. Bedford, the manager. We called at the Beresford Stock Farm, and inspected a grand lot of

cattle—about 100 Shorthorns, 35 Herefords, and 6 Galloways. On returning to Brandon, a visit was paid to the saw-mills. It is really marvellous to see the way in which the logs are handled. They are caught up from the river by an endless chain, and converted into lumber of various dimensions in the course of a few minutes. The engines are fed with sawdust. Next day—September 16th—some of our party drove as far as Brandon Hills, passing through a varying district of land, better suited for mixed farming than for wheat-raising. On the way we called at Mr. MacMillan's farm. He has a flock of 400 Shropshire sheep, and puts to ram 70 or 80 ewes. From \$30 to \$50 is the price of shearing rams, and from \$10 to \$15 of ewe lambs. He has no disease. The sheep are dipped once a year. He got 13½ cents per lb. for unwashed wool last spring, and 12 cents per lb. for mutton. He feeds with cut oats in winter, and sends his sheep to Oak Lake in summer. Water is got at 20 feet.

Moosomin and the Pipestone District. I left in the evening for Moosomin, arriving at midnight. There are grain elevators here, and a population of 1,000. There is a hunt club, and a pack of foxhounds, which, besides affording good sport, helps to destroy the coyotes, or prairie wolves, and the foxes, which are a pest among the sheep. Leaving Moosomin, and driving in a southerly direction, I called at the farm of the Hon. O. Manners, with whom two of my nephews are living. I found the land to improve in appearance after passing the Pipestone Creek. It is essentially a mixed farming district. Staying overnight here, I paid a visit on Monday, September 18th, to the cheese factory. It is open from May till the middle of October, and is worked on shares. Twenty-five tons of cheese are made during the season. Milk is hauled to the factory by contract. The price realised is 10 cents per lb., and it pays well. Pigs are kept at the factory, and consume the whey, which is given to them along with a little grain. I found the people whom I interviewed contented with their lot. I was told by one settler, a bachelor, that he found sheep pay well. I met a man—one of several instances—who suffered in the Old Country from asthma, but was quite free from it out here. Taking train from Moosomin, I joined the other delegates at Qu'Appelle in the evening, and met with Mr. Davidson, M.P.P.

Qu'Appelle. Next morning—September 19th—we drove out and called on Mr. Fraser, who came from Toronto 12 years ago. He did not succeed at first, but is now getting on well, after taking to mixed farming. Sheep, he says, pay well. The yield of wheat is 25 bushels to the acre. Land can be bought at \$3 per acre. This he considers better than homesteading, not having to go so far back from the railway. He said that grain ripens earlier on light land, and he therefore prefers it to heavier land for wheat-raising. Our next call was at the Edgley Farm, owned by Messrs. Sykes Bros., of Stockport, England. This farm contains 14,000 acres. It is the intention of Messrs. Sykes to improve every section by cultivation, and sell to incoming settlers. The price of this land is \$7 to \$8 per acre. Terms, one-third cash, and the remainder in annual instalments. There are 50 head of cattle and 22 young horses kept. Cattle are fed

with threshed oat straw in the winter. A 2½-year-old beast realises \$25 to \$37, and a broken horse \$150. Men are paid for the seven summer months \$23 a month, and board; for the five winter months, \$15 a month, and board. The manager of this farm is Mr. W. Cameron. Leaving here, we drove in a zig-zag course to Fort Qu'Appelle, which is distant from South Qu'Appelle about 20 miles. On the way we passed a large quantity of land, open for homesteading. This district looks well adapted for mixed farming, bluffs of small timber and willow scrub affording good shelter for cattle. Large timber is obtainable for building purposes at a distance of two or three miles. From Fort Qu'Appelle we were driven to the Indian Mission School, which is under the management of Father Hugonarde. There are at present 196 children in the institution. It was a most pleasing and interesting sight to see how these dusky children are instructed and carefully educated, and fitted for a civilised life. The girls sang in good time and tune, and read well. We were shown specimens of their writing in copy-books, and better handwriting I have never seen. The elder girls are taught dressmaking, cooking, and various other domestic duties. Some of them are hired out as domestic servants. The boys are taught farm work and different trades. Large gardens are attached to the school, in which were some excellent vegetables. Next morning—September 20th—we had a most instructive drive



CATTLE IN THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY.

on the north side of Qu'Appelle River, passing through a very interesting country of considerable agricultural value, with thousands of acres

awaiting settlement. It is much similar in appearance to the land on the south side of the river. On our way we rode through an Indian village, and had a peep inside one of their "tepees," or tents. A fine-looking "brave" came along, and made himself intelligible enough to beg a "bit" or two from our party. Returning to Qu'Appelle, we had a drive along the shore of one of the beautiful lakes which extend in a chain for a distance of 20 miles, and having a varying width of from 1 to 1½ miles. The scenery along the valley is pretty and charming. This locality, in my opinion, would soon be settled if provided with railway communication. Returning to South Qu'Appelle, we passed much land that had been broken during the summer. In some instances it had been backset, which is done by ploughing about 2 inches deeper than the original ploughing. The ploughs are furnished with a sharp disc wheel instead of a coulter. This disc cuts the turf without displacing it. The width of furrow is usually 14 inches, and from 5 to 6 inches in depth. On many farms disc rolls are used, which are to all appearances very useful instruments, very effectually cutting the furrows, and rendering the land easier to work, and better for seeding.

Going on board our train, we reached Regina in the evening.

Regina. Regina is the capital of the North-West Territories, and the seat of the Legislative Assembly. It is also the headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police. The population is 2,500. The country around Regina is devoid of timber, and is known as the Regina Plains. The soil is a heavy clay loam, very sticky in wet weather, but which will grow good crops in favourable seasons. Whilst here we paid a visit to the barracks of the Mounted Police. The police, who number 1,000, are distributed at various stations in the North-West Territory. On September 22nd we drove eastward from Regina to Hednesford, a distance of 23 miles. On our way we saw many settlements of Germans and Austrians. Their whitewashed houses looked clean and neat. The day being cold, we built a fire in a bluff of trees, and partook of lunch. Near by lives a farmer named Barton, who came from Staffordshire. His wife told us that she preferred the North-West to England, and would not go back. Mr. Barton had erected an excellent stable of concrete and stone. The land around Hednesford is of good quality, and with sufficient trees and scrub to afford good shelter for cattle. I was informed that there is much good land south of Regina.

Leaving Regina, we proceeded northward to Prince Albert,

Regina to Prince Albert. which is distant from Regina 247 miles. We reached Prince Albert at 9 o'clock, September 23rd. After breakfast, we were shown over a district of land lying south-west of Prince Albert. It is a very pretty country,

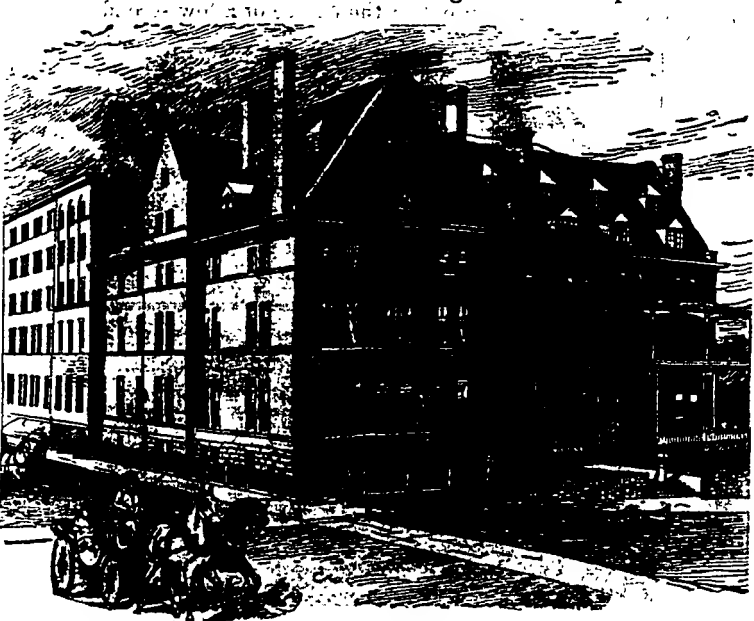
rolling in nature, and pleasingly diversified with small ponds and lakes. The land along our drive appeared to be well taken up between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River. Farms of 160 acres can be bought here, with house, and fenced, for from \$800 to \$1,000. During our drive we called upon Mr. MacKay, who lives near Red Deer Hill, from the summit of which an exceedingly fine view of the surrounding country was obtained. Mr. MacKay's farm comprises over 1,000 acres, a considerable proportion of which is cultivated, and

cropped with wheat, oats, and barley. The wheat we saw in stook looked an excellent crop. A large band of cattle and horses are kept on the farm. Near by Mr. MacKay's are several other prosperous-looking farms. From what I saw of the land during this day's drive, I concluded it was highly suitable for mixed farming; the grasses being luxuriant, and oats and barley yielding good crops where cultivated. Through the kindness of Major Cotton, of the North-West Mounted Police, we had a long drive south-east from Prince Albert, passing through a country similar in appearance to what we saw in the previous drive. We camped for lunch on the bank of the Saskatchewan; afterwards crossing that river by the ferry, about 18 miles from Prince Albert, and driving through a practically unsettled district until evening, when we camped for the night at a settler's place, named Harper. Harper is a half-breed, and has a very substantial log house. On his farm I saw an excellent crop of wheat, and a crop of black oats which would probably yield 60 bushels per acre. This place is probably 35 miles from Prince Albert, and near to the Carrot River. The Manitoba and North-Western Railway, which is surveyed to Prince Albert, will probably open up this district shortly. Next morning, after breakfasting on the prairie, pic-nic style, the men of the Mounted Police doing duty as cooks, we started on our return to Prince Albert by a more southerly route. In this district prairie chicken and wild duck abound, making it a veritable sportsman's paradise. The character of the soil is of unvarying richness, being a deep black vegetable loam, resting upon a sandy clay subsoil. I specially noted the abundant hay meadows, often containing 50 to 100 acres, bordered by belts and bluffs of timber, which gives it the appearance of one vast park. After crossing the ferry we passed through an Indian reservation, where Indians are successfully engaged in farming. It certainly speaks volumes for the Canadian Government to see the considerate way in which these original possessors of the soil are treated. They are provided with implements, seeds, and cattle, and a bonus of money is also given to them. September 27th, being our last day at Prince Albert, was spent in looking around the city, and paying a visit to one of its saw-mills, of which there are three. There are also two flour mills, a brickyard, and several good stores. The city is lighted by electricity. I was told that a large number of settlers had come into this district from Dakota during last year and the present season. We went "all aboard" again in the evening, "westward ho!" on our long journey for the Pacific.

On awaking in the morning of September 29th, we
To the Pacific. found ourselves rolling across the apparently boundless prairie. The only sign of life and settlement we saw was around the wayside stations. I noticed at some of the stations we passed, large heaps of buffalo bones, which had been collected by the Indians. These are the only relics of the vast herds which once roamed over these plains. A few hours after passing Calgary we were in amongst the "Rockies;" here a sight of impressive grandeur meets the eye as the train rolls on in its tortuous, winding course for hundreds of miles, the scene ever changing, ever new! Now clinging to a

mountain side; then a torrent is crossed; and so on till we enter the Fraser River Cañon. The waters of this river rush through this narrow gorge for nearly 100 miles. Along this our train wends its way until we emerge into the Fraser River valley. As we journey alongside the river, salmon may be seen crowding thickly up stream; and Indians, at intervals, are busily engaged in spearing and curing them for winter use.

We arrived safely at Vancouver on September 30th, in the evening. Vancouver is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and contains a population of 18,000. The site on which it stands was primeval forest a few years ago. It possesses fine public buildings, is lighted by electricity, and electric cars run through its streets. From here there is a regular steamship service to



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY HOTEL, VANCOUVER.

China, Japan, and Australia. The climate is like the South of England, having a milder winter climate than Manitoba and the North-West, but is more humid, the rainfall being heavier. October 2nd—a fine morning. We enjoyed the mountain scenery around Vancouver. As the wind was rough, we abandoned our original project of going to New Westminster by boat, and went there by the electric railway. The Mayor accompanied us. New Westminster is one of the oldest cities in British Columbia, and has a population of about 9,000. Here the salmon-canning industry is largely

developed. Several canning establishments are situated on the banks of the Fraser River, giving employment to a great number of hands. We left New Westminster, and went on board a steam launch to Ladner's Landing, where, owing to stress of weather, we had a sensational landing. Then we had a drive through the adjacent farms. This land is low lying and of superior quality. It grows immense crops of timothy and clover, *i.e.*, 3 tons per acre. It would be very valuable if drained. Land can be bought in this district at from \$50 to \$70 per acre—I mean enclosed farms, with house and buildings. I was told that there is much good land in the Okanagan, Kootenay, and other valleys, which requires opening up by railways, and which will no doubt be done at no distant period. At New Westminster and Vancouver we were favoured with an exhibition by the fire brigades, and their alacrity and skill were marvellous. Everything was in readiness for a turn-out in the course of a few seconds.



A LARGE TREE (GIRTH, 55 FT.), STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER.

*Victoria
and
District.*

On October 3rd the morning was wet, and we were disappointed of a drive in the National Park. We left Vancouver in the evening for Victoria, landing there at about half-past nine at night. Victoria is the capital of British Columbia, and dates back to 1858. It is beautifully situated at the southern extremity of Vancouver Island. The climate is healthy and temperate. The city and its surroundings remind one of England. I much regret that we were not able to see more of this interesting island. During the one day we were there

we drove to a distance of 13 miles from Victoria, on our way passing many farms, all of which bore the look of contentment. The farmers whom we interviewed were Mr. H. King, Mr. Nicholson (who came from the South of Ireland in 1862), and Mr. Sluggart (who came from Devonshire 18 years ago). These men had won their farms from the primeval forest, and established themselves in comfortable homes. We received the following prices from them:—Milk, 30 cents per gallon; butter, 36 cents per lb.; ducks, \$1.25 each. White men get \$30 per month, and board. Chinese are paid \$1.25; without board. Artificial grasses grow from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons per acre. Good farming land can be bought at from £15 to £30 per acre. During our drive we passed through the uncleared forest, the timber of which consists chiefly of pine, cedar, oak, and a few other varieties. The pine and cedar trees grow thickly, and tower overhead to a great height, many of them running up to 150 and 200 ft. This timber will be of great value in the near future. At present it is wantonly burned, to clear the ground.

Returning to Victoria, we went on board the "Premier" *Eastward* to sleep, and landed in Vancouver next morning; then *again.* (we took train for Mission City, which is 43 miles from Vancouver. While there a visit was paid to the Matsqui prairie lands, on the south side of the river Fraser. Mr. Sim's and Mr. Page's farms were inspected. We saw about 200 pigs on Mr. Page's farm. He was feeding them on peas in straw. On his farm was growing an excellent crop of turnips. Fruit trees seem to thrive well, quite young trees being laden with fruit. The land in this district is flat, and requires draining to make it fit for growing grain; and I feel sure it would then be very valuable, for very remunerative prices are obtained for farm and garden produce in British Columbia. The price asked for the land we saw was £7 per acre. Next morning some of us paid a visit to St. Mary's Mission School, situated a mile and a half from Mission City, on a mountain slope. We were shown through the gardens and orchards by Father Cornelia. The trees were laden with magnificent crops of apples and plums, and we ate our fill of them. While looking through the grounds we heard sounds of music, and on proceeding to the school-room were gladdened with several strains from the band of Indian boys, under the able leadership of Mr. Brandon. There are at present about 30 boys and 36 girls in the institution. At Mission City we were shown a fine collection of fruits, vegetables, and fish—one salmon weighing 30 lbs.—also specimens of nickel and copper ores found in the vicinity. Leaving Mission City at 12.30 on October 6th, we again crossed the Rockies, journeying eastward, and enjoyed this thrilling ride with increased admiration. Calgary was reached on October 7th, in the evening, and we stayed there until Monday morning. Calgary is the centre of the great ranching district; the population is 4,500, and it is the capital of Alberta. The chief business places are all built of stone. The coal deposits of Alberta are very extensive, and underlie a great extent of this district; in many places it is seen cropping out along the banks of the rivers.

Calgary

to

Edmonton.

On October 9th we started for Edmonton. The country for 40 miles north of Calgary is rolling and treeless. After that, small patches of timber dot the landscape, while as we proceeded farther north we noticed that the timber is larger and more plentiful. On our way we made a stay at Red Deer, and called upon Mr. Gaetz, who settled there in 1885. He goes in for mixed farming, and farms half a section, homestead and pre-emption. He has 40 acres in cultivation, 20 head of cattle, 12 horses, and 12 sheep—Leicesters and Oxfords. He considers 40 bushels per acre an average yield of oats, and can make 40 cents per bushel of them; mutton, 9 and 10 cents per lb. by carcass. Our next call was at the farm of Mr. Joseph Cole. His farm comprises 480 acres, of which he had 50 acres under cultivation. His oats yield from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, and he said his wheat would be 25 bushels per acre. His stock consisted of 5 working horses and 2 colts, 26 head of cattle, and 16 pigs. He makes 10 cents per lb. from pork, and gets from 20 to 30 cents per lb. for his butter. Grade cows, he said, were worth \$35 to \$40, and calving heifers \$40. Mr. Cole was busy preparing his collection of roots, grain, and vegetables for exhibition at the Red Deer Show. Continuing our drive, we called upon Mr. A. Trimble, who keeps a number of cows, and who was milking 25. In the season he milks nearly twice as many. The whole of his stock was of excellent colour and quality. He tubs his butter. We tasted some made last June, and it was sweet-flavoured. It was making, then, 24 cents per lb. to local customers. His heifers and cows average 5 lbs. of butter per week. Mr. Trimble has 120 head of cattle—Durham crossed with Ayrshire. He has 480 acres of land, and has been here two years. He was ill when he came to this part from Ontario, but is now enjoying good health. In answer to our inquiries, he said he was perfectly satisfied with his present prospects. During our drive we saw many farms and settlements dotting the country in every direction. The general surface of the land is gently undulating. The low hills are, more or less, crowned with timber, consisting of poplar, spruce, and scrubby willow. The next day our drive was west from Red Deer, crossing the river of that name, which was then fordable at the ferry, where it was 150 yards wide. We found the country, on this side, more broken. Lakes and hay meadows abound. This side of the river appears, in every respect, adapted by nature to mixed farming. Our drive was continued as far as Swan Lake, where we halted for lunch. Near by was a settler from Iceland. During our drives on this and on the preceding day we saw much good land, which is available for homesteading. Not many homesteads were taken up four miles from Red Deer, and inside that radius several quarter-sections can be selected. On October 12th, which was our last day spent here, a show was held, consisting of horses, sheep, cattle, and agricultural produce. Ladies also sent butter and needlework. Exhibits of embroidery, &c., by the children of the Indian Mission School at Red Deer, were sent for competition. The agricultural exhibits were very good, and certainly spoke much for the Red Deer district. The grain especially

attracted our attention, and a bushel of oats was weighed by some of the delegates. It scaled over 50 lbs.

Resuming our journey in the evening, Edmonton was reached about one o'clock next morning. The railway from Calgary to Edmonton is of recent construction, not having been opened much more than two years. It terminates on the south bank of the Saskatchewan, and a new town is springing up here. Edmonton proper is well situated on the north side, and is reached by crossing the river by a cable ferry. The river here is about 800 feet wide. The need of a bridge is felt very much; and no doubt one will be built by the Government at an early date. Our first drive was south of the Saskatchewan River. The route taken was circular. Two or three farms were visited. A Mr. Mackenzie, living to the west of Edmonton, showed us an excellent sample of oats, well grown and bold. He had a comfortable home and very good premises, and he said his prospects were good. Mr. Holmes was the next we came across. He has been here since 1881. He astonished us all by declaring he had threshed 1,580 bushels of oats from off 11 acres of ground, but he considered 45 to 100 bushels per acre to be a fair average. He pointed out half a dozen stacks of wheat, which were the produce of 9 acres. In the afternoon a visit was paid to the agricultural show, which was held at North Edmonton. We were too late to see the exhibits of horses, cattle, and sheep. The wheat, barley, and oats on exhibition were very good. The vegetables and roots were large and well grown, everything giving evidence of the exceeding fertility of the soil. The ladies here also had a nice display of their handiwork. Returning in the evening, we crossed by the ferry to South Edmonton. Next day—October 14th—we had a long drive in a north-easterly direction, skirting the Beaver Hills. There are a considerable number of settlements in this direction, and available homesteads are only procurable 10 or 12 miles from Edmonton, excepting here and there an odd quarter-section may be picked up. On our way we called on Mr. Carscaden, who has been farming here for 11 years, and who had no capital on starting: he now farms 320 acres, and owns his farm. He has 19 head of cattle, 4 horses, 18 pigs, and 160 fowls. He values his present holding at \$10,000. His average yield of wheat is 35 to 40 bushels per acre; of oats, 50 to 75 bushels per acre. Last year his oats yielded 90 bushels per acre. He made during the last two years 60 cents per bushel off his wheat. Mr. Carscaden came from Ontario, and appeared well satisfied in every respect. As our team required a bait, we unhitched at Mr. Walker's, of Beaver Hill Farm, where we had an excellent dinner; after which we had a look round the farm. The stubbles gave evidence of good crops. Here I found that timothy had been successfully grown, and several useful young steers were grazing the aftermath. Mr. Walker himself was not at home, and one of his sons supplied me with the following information. Mr. Walker settled here in 1883. He and his two sons homesteaded 480 acres. His farm is situated 17 miles north-east of Edmonton, on the south side of the Saskatchewan River; he crops 250

acres. His cattle are Shorthorn grades, 70 in number; there are 18 horses, and 30 pigs. The average yield of wheat is 30 bushels per acre; of oats, 60 bushels per acre. Cattle get fat when three years old, and are worth \$45 each. He pays good men \$240, and board, for the year. Mr. Walker had no capital to start with; he had evidently been a "hunter." After leaving Mr. Walker's, we drove on to Fort Saskatchewan. The land around here is lighter, containing more sand, but it is of good quality, judging by the abundant grasses. A detachment of the North-West Mounted Police is stationed here. While waiting for the ferry, I saw a sample of gold dust, which is washed from the bars and deposited in the mud alongside the Saskatchewan. An old miner told me that he could make from \$2 to \$7 a day; many years ago he had made over \$20 a day, the deposits, at that time, having never been disturbed. After gaining the north side of the river, we drove through a fine farming country; settlements were scattered along the route. Plenty of land can be bought at a reasonable rate; homesteads can be procured a few miles back from the trail. On our way we passed a settler, and his effects, on his way to his homestead. On Sunday we took up our quarters in North Edmonton, leaving there for a long drive early on Monday morning, passing through a wooded country to St. Albert, which is prettily situated nine miles north of Edmonton, on the Sturgeon River. There is telephonic communication between the two places. St. Albert is the seat of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese.

North of St. Albert we saw a Mr. Gagnon, who farms *St. Albert*. 800 acres. He has been here 18 years. He was without capital at first, and worked out. Now he has 30 head of cattle, 18 sheep, and 40 pigs. The average yield of wheat is 24 bushels per acre; of oats, 45 to 50 bushels per acre; of barley, 40 bushels per acre. The crops are sometimes touched with frost. He values the whole of his concern at \$15,000. He had recently sold 60 acres at \$7½ per acre. We talked next on Mr. Maloney, who came from Ontario in 1880. His farm is 600 acres, of which 100 are cultivated. His stock consists of 20 horses, 80 head of cattle—Polled Angus—and 50 pigs. His wheat last year averaged 50 bushels per acre; barley, 50 bushels per acre; and oats, 75 bushels per acre. Oats sold for 45 cents per bushel, and wheat 60 cents per bushel. He lets his cattle run out all winter, and only houses his calving cows and heifers, and feeds on prairie hay. The live weight of a three-year-old bullock is 14 cwt., and the price realised is \$30 to \$35. He does not stall-feed his cattle. He said, when asked, that he was perfectly satisfied with his prospects. Returning to St. Albert for lunch, we drove afterwards south of the Sturgeon River, and then round to Edmonton. The land was of excellent quality, the grass even on the uplands being of luxuriant growth, mixed with pea-vine and vetch, and affording abundant hay and pasturage. Scattered bluffs of timber give a pleasing appearance, and enhance the value for stock-raising or mixed farming. Several bands of sheep were passed during our drive. They are chiefly Leicester and Shropshire breeds. I was told that they thrive well, and are very profitable. Ewes drop a large proportion of couples. Lambs

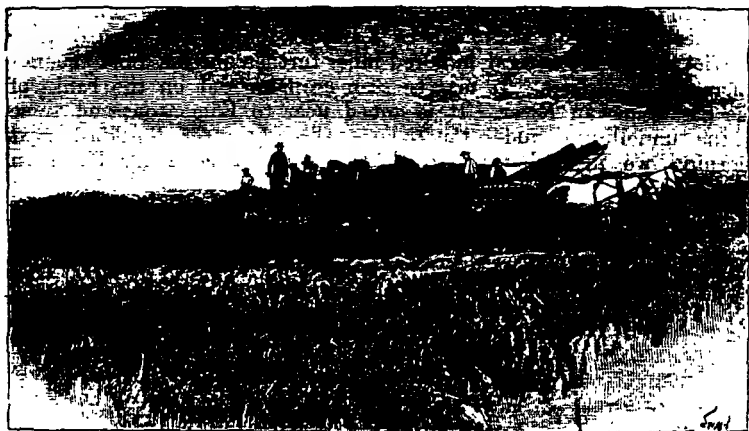
realise about \$4½ each in the fall. I must not omit to make mention of the splendid weather we had during our tour in Alberta. Many people may imagine that Edmonton district is too far north to grow grain successfully, but such is not the case. Fine crops of wheat are raised at Athabasca Landing and in the Peace River district, which are several hundred miles further north. Coal abounds all over the district. It may be seen cropping out on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. It is mined near to Edmonton, and some of the tunnelling is under the town. Directly after breakfast next morning, we jumped "all aboard" the train en route for Southern Manitoba.



A KILLARNEY CROFTER PLOUGHING.

Along the line of railway several prosperous-looking settlements are springing up. Calgary was reached soon after sunset, and Brandon late the next evening. Next morning we drove from Brandon to Killarney, in Southern Manitoba. Passing through Brandon Hills a fine tract of country is passed, which appeared well settled, and devoted almost exclusively to wheat-raising. Threshing was nearly completed, and fall ploughing was being rapidly pushed forward. Our route was through Roundthwaite, Methven, and Wawanesa, at which last place a halt was made for lunch. After leaving Wawanesa, which is pleasantly situated on the Souris River, we soon reached a broken country, with very little settlement, and adapted for grazing cattle, being well sheltered and watered. This kind of land continues till Pelican Lake is reached. Beyond Pelican Lake wheat-growing land extends for many miles. Killarney was finally "struck" about half-past eight in the evening. The driver had managed to lose his way some 20 miles out; our horses had been fully 70 miles, and they had to return to Brandon next day. Early next morning I had a drive out to Mr. Robert Gregory's

farm, and stayed with him the night. Mr. Gregory came from Northamptonshire, England; but my chief object in visiting him was



CROFTER'S THRESHING.

to see a young man who formerly lived with me in England, and who now works for Mr. Gregory. I found him looking well and doing well. Mr. Gregory's farm contains 320 acres; he has been in this district about 12 years. He told me that vacant railway land around here can be bought at from \$3 to \$8 per acre. Mixed farming is apparently finding much favour in this locality. The pigs kept in South Manitoba



A CROFTER STABLE AND FARM-YARD.

are nearly all of the Berkshire breed, and are in very good condition. On leaving Killarney, we proceeded by rail to Winnipeg, reaching

that city on October 21st, and thence home, across the ocean, to Old England.

Conclusions. During my trip through Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories, I was much impressed with their vast and varied resources. I believe there is a prevailing idea in the 'Old Country' that Canada is nearly filled up; but such an idea is entirely wrong, for millions of acres of fertile lands in North-West Canada are waiting for money and muscle to develop them, and render this part of the Dominion of Canada one of the greatest food-producing centres of the world. For the small farmer with a growing family, and who has a little capital, there is plenty of free homestead land, where he can establish himself, and become the owner of 160 acres. Agricultural implements are of the most modern and improved construction, and can be bought on reasonable terms in every district. Rates on land are merely nominal, and a considerable proportion of them is expended in education and the erection of bridges. Education is well provided for; schools are erected wherever required, and efficient certificated teachers are found. A man with considerable capital can buy desirable farms in Manitoba near some good town, and thus avoid the discomforts incident to settling away from the railway. The amount of capital required to start a farm successfully is estimated at from £150 to £200, but very much depends upon the man himself. Some have started with less; in fact, many of the successful farmers whom we interviewed had little or no capital at starting. As to the best place to settle in, it is hard to determine, for wherever we went we found the people to have unbounded faith in their own particular locality. Yet I will say this much: For mixed farming, the districts in the great fertile belt—namely, most of Manitoba, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Qu'Appelle, and Red Deer—are most suitable, being supplied with enough timber for shelter, plenty of hay meadows, and water. British Columbia possesses many natural advantages, being rich in coal and minerals, having a wealth of timber in its forests, and practically inexhaustible fisheries. For market gardeners, dairymen, and fruit-growers there are good openings. I would advise everyone who thinks of taking up land to spend some time in the country, and look around him well before making a selection. It would be much better for two or three to settle near together, as much discomfort and loneliness would be avoided, and each could help the other. Wherever I went, I found the people most hospitable and kind, and very willing to give all the information in their power, for which I shall ever feel deeply grateful. To the several gentlemen who contributed to the comfort and success of our trip I tender my sincere thanks, not forgetting our friend and pilot Mr. J. G. Cox, who exhibited great kindness and forethought throughout the trip.

THE REPORT OF MR. C. E. WRIGHT,

Brinkhill, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

IN writing this Report I have done my best to write it in as plain language as possible, so that everyone will be able to understand it. I have not spared myself in doing my best to give a correct report of the country, but having to do with dollars and cents in Canada I had to work it out to our £ s. d.; again, their weights and terms being so different to ours in England, possibly I may have made a mistake; but, if so, I can assure the readers of this Report it has not been done wilfully. Whether the Government print and circulate this Report makes not the least difference to me, but if the Report is the means of anyone leaving poverty behind them and bettering their circumstances in Canada, I shall feel amply repaid for the trouble I have put myself to.

Having only a small farm, of first-class land, of my own, and a large family growing up ready for work, it has been my study for the past two years, what was best to do with them. After getting information of all the Colonies, I decided that Canada stood first. Being in London in February, I called at the office of Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, and informed him of my intention to visit Canada to select a home, if I was satisfied with the country; and as several farmers wished a report by me, Sir Charles Tupper gave me a letter of introduction to the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, the Hon. T. M. Daly.

I started from Liverpool, June 22nd, 1893, on one of *The Voyage.* the Allan Line steamships, the "Numidian," a splendid boat, capable of carrying about 5,000 tons, 600 horsepower, 400 feet long, 45 feet deep, 5 water-tight compartments, and manned by 95 hands. This trip she took out 887 passengers. I noticed Mr. Ennis, the manager, took a great interest in the steerage (working-class) passengers. The purser informed me that he had crossed the Atlantic for 12 years, and only one man had been lost in that time on board the boats he had sailed on. One of the stewardesses had been to sea for 10 years, and never been in any heavy storm. I and several others were a bit sea-sick, but nothing to distress me—in fact, was all the better for it. All the time on board I did not see a single jar with anyone; what with games, music and dancing, concert in saloon, preaching and singing on deck with the Swedes, service in saloon, on Sunday, and watching other vessels pass, &c., the nine days on board nicely passed over. As for food, no reasonable person could wish for anything better, and not the least stint; I went several times among the steerage passengers, and found them well satisfied. Our farmers in England could not afford the variety that the bill of fare afforded. The chief steward showed me his book, with the amount of stores on board, and the following are a few items:—

Potatoes, 6 tons; flour, 1,582 stones; beef, 17,920 lbs.; pork, 2,800 lbs.; rice, 1,257 lbs.; sugar, 3,950 lbs.; tea, 563 lbs.; sultana raisins, 785 lbs.; butter, 1,409 lbs.; jam and marmalade, 1,521 lbs.; fish, 504 lbs.; besides oatmeal, milk, &c. We called at Londonderry, Ireland, for the mails; when passing Newfoundland, was glad to have an overcoat on. Saw several icebergs in the distance, about 80 feet in width and height; fishing vessels were often seen, and houses were dotted along the coast, for about 80 miles. After nearly two days' sail up the St. Lawrence River, with its numerous boats, and small farms on the banks, we arrived at Quebec at five o'clock on Sunday morning, feeling all the better for the voyage. I have given a pretty full account of the voyage, to show that no one's heart need fail them because of crossing the Atlantic. At Quebec we passed through the Government depôt, where food could be bought for the journey up the country.

On the The Canadian Pacific Railway Company made up a special
Railway. train to take the immigrants to the North-West; their line runs across the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of about 3,000 miles; there are, besides, a number of branch lines. You can walk through the centre of the carriages, from one end of the train to the other. There is every accommodation for a long journey: the seats slide out so that you can make a bed on them; patent wood racks above for the food and small luggage you require; and at night the carriages are turned into sleeping-cars. There is iced water to drink at any time, stoves and hot-water pipes for heating purposes, and lavatories on each carriage. I noticed that



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

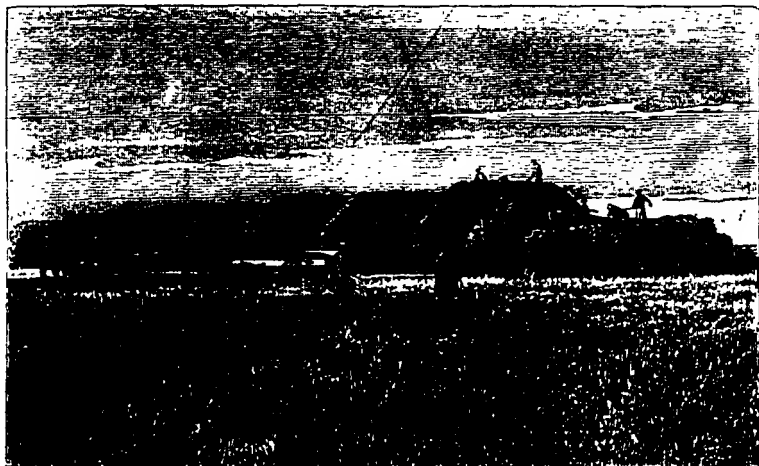
immigrants usually carry their teapots with them, get hot water at stations, and have meals in the train as it runs along.

Quebec to Ottawa. From Quebec to Ottawa the land is light and poor in places, only cultivated in small patches. Ottawa, the capital of Canada, has some very fine buildings; electric cars run along its streets. I stayed at one of the best hotels—1 dollar (4s. 1½d.) for three meals and bed. The Hon. T. M. Daly and the Government officials I found very courteous. They furnished me with letters to their officials up the country, requesting them to assist me in every way, to make any inquiry that I might wish, and to enable me to see everything. There was no question that my journey should be confined to any particular part, and it embraced as much of the country as possible. I found everything straight, square, and above-board. None of the officials have dictated to me what part of the country I was to look at, and I was left entirely to my own discretion.

Ottawa to Winnipeg. Leaving Ottawa for Winnipeg, we passed through about 1,000 miles of wood. A great deal had been on fire, which gave it a very desolate appearance. The land of very little use, except to grow wood, or run stock on if it was cleared and sown down. I noticed white and red clover growing on the dry, clear places. A great deal of swampy land, numerous ponds, water-courses, and rocks. This country is said to be rich in minerals in places. Nearly all the land, as seen from the car windows, has boulder stones on it, from 1 lb. to 10 tons in weight. Port Arthur and Fort William are fair-sized places on Lake Superior. A number of small railway stations, a few saw-mills, and the houses that the workmen live in who are employed in the woods, give a little relief to the eye as you ride in the train a journey of 60 hours, through spruce, larch (called in Canada tamarac), and poplar—tall, straight poles, just suitable for farm fencing. I am told this is the second growth, and that where it has been cut or burned young trees soon spring up.

Brandon — Indian Head. Arrived at Winnipeg during heavy rain, and streets full of mud holes. Saw some very fine buildings in the town: also electric cars. Between Winnipeg and Brandon some of the land looks as if it wanted draining. Around Portage-la-Prairie the crops looked well. Visited the experimental farm at Brandon; saw raspberry, gooseberry, and currant trees looking well, also the greater part of the grain—especially those plots that were sown early. From Brandon to Indian Head, passed through a tract of prairie; most of it consists of grass—average about 6 inches in length—a light-coloured willow-weed, small rose-bushes about 12 inches in height, and small weeds. There are occasionally a few low, wet places, where the farmers get their hay. About 3 acres of prairie are required to keep each full-grown head of stock during the summer. The greater part of the produce on the Government Experimental Farm at Indian Head looked first-class—wheat, oats, and barley. The experimental farms are carried on by the Government, and at their expense, for the benefit of the farmers. Different kinds of grain are sown in plots, a plot each week for six weeks, to test which does best. Early-sown looks splendid, late-sown very poor. Several plots of grass seeds, with different kinds got from the prairie, likewise timothy, Hungarian, and an Austrian kind—the last named

about 4 feet in height, and a splendid thick crop, which has every appearance of being the grass of the future. They cannot grow any



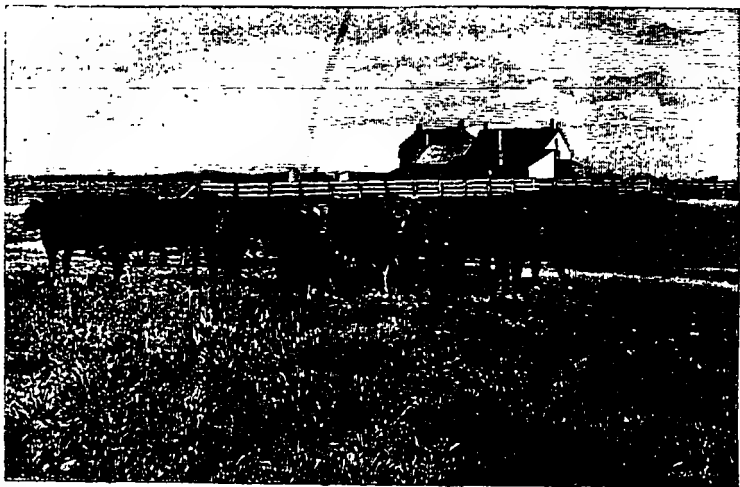
CAMKRON'S FARM, QU'APPELLE

kind of clover, which I cannot understand, as I saw a small plot on the farm at Brandon, which had stood three years, and noticed on the railway sides, and roads leading into the woods, both red and white clover. I think it is for the want of a heavy Cambridge roll. A smooth one, I am informed, does harm by making the land too fine; then the wind sometimes uncovers the new-sown grain. A small piece of land near a station, where it had been trodden down firm, was covered with white clover.

The severe frost during winter makes the land very light. Land consists of light black mould, 1 to 2 feet or more in depth, with clay subsoil. A mixture of grass, rose-bushes, willow, and other weeds indicates the best grain land; there is the most grass in the low, damp places. On the corn drills there is a wheel to follow each coulter, to press the corn down. The plots on the experimental farms are sown different ways, but drilling answers best. The plots are only cropped with grain every other year, and fallowed every other year. Fallow land is generally ploughed twice. Only cropping the land once in two years will account for the crops looking better than those of the farmers.

Stock: Clydesdale horses, which are very much like our smallest shires. Cattle: Shorthorns are the best for beef and butter combined. Fowls: Plymouth rocks. There is a windmill on top of the barn of the experimental farm for pumping water, grinding corn, &c. There is a large tract of good grain land for sale near Indian Head—land that the Bell Farm had—price from about 25s. to 40s. per acre. The taxes in this district do not amount to 2d. per acre. The Bell Farm

was a large affair, 10 miles square; 64,000 acres. They went in only for grain-growing, which did not pay on a large scale; frost damaged



GALLOWAY CATTLE ON A MANITOBA FARM.

the wheat during August, on an average, every three years. It injured about half the wheat crop—that which was sown late—but damaged grain makes feed for pigs and stock. Price of wheat last year, 15s. per quarter: yield, 1892, about 3 quarters per acre*; but a great deal of the land is only half farmed. They burn the stubble, and often only plough their land once in two or three years; put crops in without ploughing, only harrow it. The gopher is very troublesome to the grain in this district. They are about the size of rats, and very easily trapped or poisoned.

Passed on to Regina; spent Sunday and Monday in that district. Heavy land, with less grass. At all the different places of Protestant worship, I was pleased to see the seats are free; they take up an offering for their support at each service. I had a look at the Mounted Police. They are much the same as our regular soldiers, but have to do duty like our policemen as well. Their pay commences at 2s. 1d. per day, with board, lodgings, and clothes, with an advance each year of 2½d. per day, until 3s. 1½d. per day is reached. Some work at their trade in the barracks; and get extra pay; for instance, blacksmiths get 2s. 1d. extra per day. All enlist for five years: height required, 5 ft. 8 in.; age, from 22 to 40. On Sunday they attend the place of worship in full dress. The adjutant showed

* The yield of wheat in 1898 in the Indian Head district was from 80 to 40 bushels per acre.

me round the stables; horses they buy are bred on the prairie, price about £20 each as four-year-olds.



IMPROVED FARM.

Indians. Have seen several lots of Indians. Went across to their tents on Sunday morning. One old squaw was busy sewing, making a new tent. They are dressed in all the different colours they can get, with beads, &c.; some paint their faces. They are very harmless, and go to their own reserves for the winter. The Government allows them \$5 per year, and a certain amount of food. At railway stations saw a number of large heaps of buffalo bones collected by the Indians; am informed some of the Indians have farms, and make good farmers. Cattle last winter in this district—Regina—had to be housed six months; their shortest winter is four months.

Prices. Price of following in Regina, July, 1893:—Butchers were giving 3s. 6d. per stone for beef: mutton—greater part Shropshire and Merino crossed—5s. 10d. per stone (14 lbs.). Retail prices: Beef, 3d. to 6½d. per lb.; mutton, 6½d. to 7½d. per lb.; pork, 5d. to 6½d. per lb.; flour, 11d. per stone; granulated sugar, 4d. per lb.; tea, 2s.; cheese, 5d.; rice, 3½d.; yeast cakes in packets (will keep), three packets for 1s. (it will make four stone of bread); Epps's cocoa, 2s. 1d. per lb.; ale, 5d. per glass (great tea-drinkers in this country; tea three times a day); lace boots, 6s. per pair; high-top boots (to knees), 12s. (no nails required in boots in this country); trousers, 6s.; jackets, 5s.; clothing for winter, coats made out of skins, £4; over-shoes to wear over boots, 6s.; wool mitts, and leather ones to wear over them, 5s.

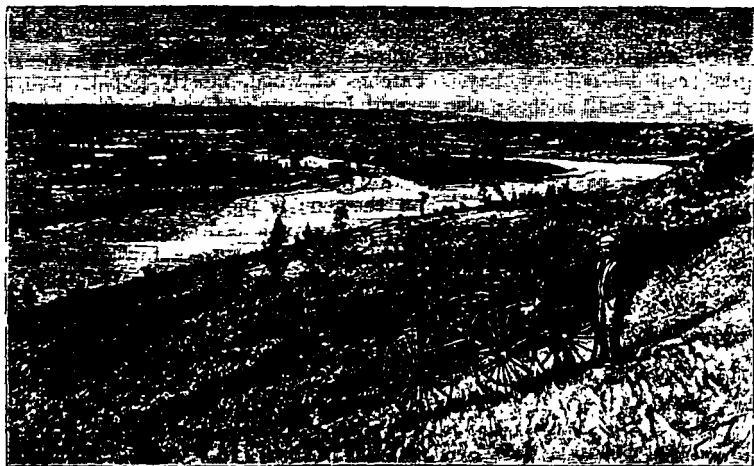
fur caps, 4s. Money: Nothing less than silver, 5 cents (2½d.). Engine-driver on line told me they got 16s. for 10 hours' work. The water is very bad for the engine, so much alkali in it, you can see it along railway cuttings; it shows white in the soil. Engines cannot run long distances without stopping for water.

Met a married farm labourer who had a family, from Bardney, Lincolnshire. He told me he got 5s. per day, but was no better off than in England; rent dearer, and only small farms here, therefore a man is not always sure of regular work; during the winter was out of employment for weeks. Also saw a lad at station, did not know which way to strike for work; he had made a mistake in not calling at Winnipeg and going to Government agents for information of the best district for employment. Had been in Ontario with a farmer for two years, getting £30 per year, with board and lodgings, but heard he could do better up the North-West. Near Toronto, Ontario, married men get 18s. per week, and board; but there is not a great demand for married men. Rent of a house and garden, £5 per year. Single men, £30 per year, with board and lodgings. North-West: Married men, 5s. 6d. per day, but there is not a great demand. Single men, accustomed to horses and the country, and able to do all kinds of farm work, £48 per year, with board and lodgings, working about 12 hours per day.

Calgary. Between Regina and Calgary (train six hours late), five of the cars ran off the line. The prairie grass between the two towns very short. Passed several lots of cattle and light horses. Calgary appears to be a thriving town, several lots of building going on. Price of implements in Calgary: Press drill, £20; 12-inch furrowed plough, £5 10s.; double-furrowed plough (12 inches each-furrow), that you ride on, £15; binder, £32; grass mower, £11; horse rake, £7; waggon, £15—weight 10½ cwt., and carry about 2 tons; horses like our half-breeds, five years old, £25; light five-year-olds, £15. Went to auction sale of 150 head of cattle at Calgary. Yearling heifers and bullocks sold for £3 3s.; two-year-old heifers and bullocks, £3 15s.; four-year-old barren cows, £4 15s.; cows and calves, £8 5s. Most of them were very inferior, and badly bred.

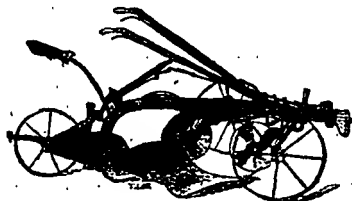
Red Deer. From Calgary towards Red Deer the land is open prairie, short grass. I went on to Wetaskiwin, and, after making inquiries, was recommended to a man by name of Hayes, as knowing the district. Put his pair of cobs to a light spring waggon, and went 20 miles out to where the best homestead and Canadian Pacific lands are. Very bad travelling, having had so much rain. Roads led through swamps, where horses were up to their knees in mud and water; crossed a river on a rough bridge, which had only been up for a few weeks; formerly had to take the horses out and swim them across, pack the harness in the waggon box, then swim that; a rope was fastened to the pole of waggon, and the horses pulled it through. After passing over the river, we got better roads and higher land; small valleys and hill; dog with us put up a quantity of prairie chickens; they are a bit larger than our partridge. Reached Bittern Lake, which is nine miles long and seven wide; waves

made by wind come rolling to shore just as on the sea beach. A quantity of ducks on it, also ducks and their broods in the ponds adjoining



BOW RIVER, CALGARY.

the lake. Camped here; had a tent; also use of a house partly built. Fastened one of the horses with long rope to a stake; had to make a smudge fire for them to get into the smoke, and was very glad to do the same ourselves, as the mosquitoes were tormenting. I had to wear a mosquito net, but afterwards found the best remedy is a mixture of oil and carbolic acid applied to face and hands. They are more troublesome in wooded and damp localities, and in the hot weather. Next morning turned out at five o'clock, when up flew a duck within a few yards of



DOUBLE-FURROW WHEEL PLOUGH.

me. Anyone in this country can shoot the ducks, prairie chickens, &c., also fish in the lakes, except during close season. No gun license required. I saw by the well they are sinking, there is three feet of

black soil, subsoil clay; only wish our stock in England this dry season could be popped over here. Thousands of acres of feed here wasted every year—so much land unoccupied, waiting to be taken up. Looked over some of the land, and found on each 160 acres a few dry places that would grow grain, from 2 to 20 acres in size; land more suitable for cattle and horses. Swampy places where rough grass can be cut for hay. Patches of wood, mostly poplar, and a number of small bushes; also several large pools of water. Cannot get land here where you can run a plough any distance; this district is 20 miles from a station. Called to see a man who has taken up land this spring. He has built himself a log hut, fenced his garden, sown a patch of barley, potatoes, &c., on the sod; is ploughing more sod for another year—ploughing through a damp rush bed. Quantity of wild strawberry plants to be seen, fruit very small; also a few gooseberry trees and raspberry canes, and wild tares or vetches. Near Wetaskiwin Station there is a plot of potatoes, and, on a farm owned by a half-breed, oats and potatoes, looking first-rate.

Farmers near Edmonton. From Wetaskiwin to Edmonton the land is prairie and wood, with numerous swamps. South Edmonton is near the station, and North Edmonton two miles across the river—which is crossed by a ferry. Very hilly road between the two places. Called on Mr. Donald Ross, from Cumberland; his wife is from London, England. They have a market garden; the produce on it is looking splendid. Drove out to near Clover Bar. Land for sale in that district—price about £1 per acre. Looked over an Irishman's homestead farm; barley and oats looking well—in fact, the barley was too rank, although it had been cropped with grain five years in succession. Sold his barley last year for 13s. per quarter. 3d. per acre covers all rates in this district at present. Coals, 10s. per ton at pit mouth; but there is a light coal on the river bank, to be had for the trouble of digging. Called at another farm; the owner was born in England, but spent most of his early days in Ontario. His timothy grass was a good height. Six years ago he sent to Ontario for a few lbs. of white clover seed; it has stood the winters, so far, first-rate; good sheep feed on it. His wife told me they milked three cows, and sell their butter at home, to regular customers, for 1s. per lb. all the year round. Eggs, same way, 10d. per dozen. Called at another farm. Owner told me he homesteaded the farm 11 years since. Knew very little about farming; termed himself a greenhorn at it. His average yield of wheat, 4 quarters per acre. Saw land that he had broken and cropped for nine years; first six years grain in succession; seventh, potatoes with manure; eighth, turnips; and the ninth is wheat, which is such a heavy crop that it is getting laid very bad. He fears that it will only be of service for pig feed, as it only just come into ear; the growth of straw is so close that there is no room for weeds. He sold in January four three-year-old bullocks, £7 10s. each—reared on skim-milk, then out all the winters. All they have had is the run and shelter of

low straw stacks, and one ton of hay each, which only cost 8s. per ton. To put up hay on a small scale, they cut it with a grass mower, gather it with horse rake, put it into small heaps for a few days, and then into low stacks, which they do not trouble to thatch. Some of the farmers kill a bullock, sheep, or porker pig, and freeze it for use during winter; they do the same with prairie chickens, wild ducks, and the fish they get out of the lakes. I tasted some stewed wild raspberries at a farm-house, and found them of very good flavour. Drove to Mr. Robert McKermop's, two miles from South Edmonton; he has been there 15 years, and drove from Winnipeg, a distance of about 1,000 miles, with a team of oxen. He has experienced two winters in which there has been no snow. The average snowfall is 9 inches; and it usually begins to fall about December 1st; it is all gone again by middle of April. The frost sets in about November 1st. He turns his horses off for the winter, and his cattle stop out; he gives them hay if the weather turns out at any time very bad. His black oats last year yielded 12 quarters per acre—sold them for 12s. per quarter this spring; the price after harvest was only 8s. per quarter; they weighed 45 lbs. per bushel; his barley yielded 6 quarters per acre. Cost of binding twine, 2s. per acre. Saw his team of three horses breaking up new land; once ploughing in this district answers best. They plough the sod about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, then they use an implement something like a light Cambridge roll, but with edges quite sharp to cut the sod—seat on it to ride on. All the crops looked first-class. Saw oats grown for the fourth year in succession; and barley on land cropped eight years, with grain looking well. Timothy grass first and second years' growth, height $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. He sells a great deal of his milk at Edmonton. Price of butter, 11d. in summer, and 1s. 3d. in winter. They sometimes make up a picnic party and go out in their conveyances to gather the wild fruit for making jam. Saw splendid crop of cattle cabbage; mangolds and swedes in full growth, also peas and onions; no potato disease, nor flies or maggots to damage the onions. I noticed that mustard grows splendidly here; saw a small row in a garden in flower. Two years ago there was not a single house at South Edmonton; now it is the railway terminus, with 500 inhabitants.

Returning to Calgary, a Mounted Police team took me out to a small breeder of horses and cattle. He had four stallions—Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, and Blood. They are a poor lot, most of the mares and foals small and light, and would only be suitable for cab work in England. The mares foal out on the prairie. Went on to the Government irrigation land. By damming up the river the water is forced round a hill; then, the land lying flat in the valley, they let the water up in shallow drains. One lot of oats was rank, the other lot rather poor; it looked like ours does in low places when we get too much rain.

Leaving Calgary, we came to the Canadian Agricultural Company's horse, cattle, and sheep ranches—calling at Crane Lake. Passed through a country containing thousands of acres only suitable for stock; saw two wolves, also an antelope. There are several other companies which own thousands of

head of horses, cattle, and sheep. They find a poor sale for the light horses. Last winter was very severe and long; and a prairie fire, which destroyed a great deal of the feed, was the cause of a large number of cattle dying; but this might be avoided if the owners would put up hay for the winter, and plough round the stacks to keep fires off. The Canadian Agricultural Company's ranch is managed by Mr. Andrews, an Englishman. Their only loss, from a drove of 80 mares foaling this year, was two foals. They foal out on the prairie during May, June, and July. The working foreman told me he had seen foals dropped in 3 inches of snow without taking any harm. Looked the mares and foals over; they are a very good lot, good size and well bred, most of them big enough to breed hunters and carriage horses. Saw several good Clydesdale mares; I liked their Clydesdale stallion better than the one I saw at Calgary, going to the Chicago Show. They have a good-sized Thoroughbred stallion with plenty of bone; also a Hackney stallion, a well-proportioned horse, but not sufficient size or action. The entire horses get very little else than hay all the year, but look in fair condition. I am afraid the day is not far distant when England will be flooded with good horses bred here; the same as it is now with foreign beef and mutton. Saw them putting up hay at this ranch for horses, cattle, and sheep, if required. The men after the hay live out in tents, and have a man to cook for them, as the hay is several miles from the home buildings. They have several wolf dogs to destroy the wolves, which are troublesome to the flocks of sheep, and when very hungry will kill calves, also cattle a year old. The men looking after the cattle lasso the wolves—throw a rope round their necks and trail them to death, the other end of the rope being fastened to their saddles. Their oats and barley at Crane Lake were a poor crop. They get hot winds in this district. The land is so light and sandy that they require no drainage in their stables. I was surprised to see their linseed looking so well—have seen it growing in Yorkshire and looking no better. Their working hours are: In stables, 5 o'clock; breakfast, 6 o'clock, turn out 6.30; teams in stable, 11.30; dinner, 12 o'clock, turn out 1 o'clock; teams in stable, 6; supper, 6.15. They have 11 farms of 10,000 acres each; a manager for the horses, grain, &c.; a manager for the cattle; and another for the sheep. They have 2,200 horses, 7,000 cattle, and 22,000 sheep. They send meat away by the truck-load, and have a shop at Calgary. They have some very good red Shorthorn cattle on the farm. On the prairie there are a number of the Polled Angus. On an average cattle fed on the prairie off half. On the farms they only look at them twice a week; and on prairie do not know where they are, only twice a year—when they round them all up and brand the calves. A man on horseback catches them with a rope by the hind legs, and pulls them down with his horse. The other end of rope is fastened to saddle. They have very strong saddles and girths—quite different to ours. There is a raised point in front to fasten the lasso to. A veterinary surgeon told me they do not lose more than one in 500 through speying. They keep 80 bulls. A man herds them several miles from the other cattle.

The nearest school and place of worship to the Crane Lake Stock Farm is 20 miles away, but close to the railway. On leaving there, was up at three o'clock—had red lamp to stop the train, as it is only a siding. They throw the letters out of the train as they run past. Saw one stockman come on horseback six miles to meet the train for his letters. From Crane Lake farm to their sheep farm at Swift Current is 86 miles. The sheep are crosses of Merino, Cotswold, Leicester, Shropshire, and Cheviot. The manager finds the Cheviot the best. Lambing time is May; shepherds get 35s. per week, and board, and have to look after 2,000 sheep. During winter they have another man to help. They give 4d. per head for clipping. One man will clip 100 per day; some up to 180, and tie the wool with band, and catch their own sheep. They clip and handle the sheep quite differently to what is done in England, and do not wash the sheep. The fleeces average 7 lbs. They bale the wool with a machine and two horses. It is very rare for any sheep to have maggots in this country; they have scab sometimes, and lice and ticks. They dip all the sheep, ewes as well, after clipping, as they do not clip very close. 5,000 per day are dipped in swimming bath; they go in at one end, and walk out into the pens at other. Price: Young ewes, 28s.; ram lambs, 40s.; ewe lambs, 15s.; two-year-old wethers, 18 lbs. per quarter, 30s.; wool, about 6d. per lb. In some winters the sheep get their living entirely on the prairie; other winters they are fed with hay and a few oats. About 85 per cent. of the lambs are reared; they high-fed a few two-year-old wethers one year, which reached 32 lbs. per quarter. They have large yards and open sheds for the flocks at night, and during the summer months take them away as far as 100 miles. They take waggon, tent, cooking stove, flour, yeast, and other provisions. Two men go with each flock. The manager drove me to one of the flocks. Lambs looked first-rate. There was a Scotchman and three dogs with this flock.

Passed on to Regina; and went out from the town *Regina again.* about 20 miles, to where the new railway is making from the Souris coal-field toward Regina. There you can get homestead land by side of railway sidings or stations. It is open prairie, nothing on it but short grass, rose-bushes, willow weeds, &c. It can all be ploughed if wanted. The land is a bit heavy and sticky when wet—sticks to the plough's breast. Soil dark clay. It is several miles from the hay swamps, and a long distance from the woods. Slept out in a shanty, and was glad to put a smudge fire in it to keep the mosquitoes out; when the settlers get their houses built they can put mosquito netting on the windows, and make a frame door of same. The farmers fence a place round, and make a smudge fire, so that the stock can get into the smoke out of the way of the mosquitoes.

Went to a farm, the owner of which is from Ontario: been here two years. Oats and wheat looking well; took his stock away 100 miles for the winter, to winter out in the shelter of the woods. Called at Mr. George Loverock's farm. He only came here in February, from Staffordshire, England; has got his house nearly finished, and 35 acres broken; he has sown 40 acres of hired land with wheat. Both himself and wife like the country. Called on a German farmer; he has a large

clay and brick place in the middle of his house, which they heat morning and night, with straw principally. There are a number of German and Russian farmers who have this kind of stove in the house for warmth during winter. About eight miles from Regina, called on an English farmer who has been in the country several years. He has a splendid piece of oats, 40 acres—a very even crop; and 60 acres of wheat looking well. He has a splendid small market garden, sheltered with sunflowers. Onions, carrots, and especially potatoes and peas, looked well; have never seen peas so well podded before—quite equal to the drawings we see in Sutton's seed books. Red currants grow in abundance, and very fine, in this neighbourhood in the gardens. Several of the farmers have planted a few maple trees, which do well. Wild linseed grows on the prairie; I saw several pieces growing, and looking fairly well, considering it was only sown broadcast on sod with once ploughing, and next year only harrowed and sown. Saw on a German's farm about 2 acres of potatoes that had been sown broadcast, then ploughed in. Several of the German farmers' gardens were well stocked with vegetables, and looked well. From Regina to Duck Lake the land, as seen from the railway, only looks suitable for stock.

At Duck Lake went to see Mr. Hillyard Mitchel. His garden looked first-rate; good bed of asparagus. He drove me out to see the Indians he employs cutting hay.

Saw plenty of grass for hay in low places; also a piece of wheat and oats which look very fair. A few hops were growing on the front of the farmer's house, and looked well. Drove out to Mr. Craig, of Wingard. Land light; best wheat crop about $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters, another about 2 quarters. District more suitable for sheep. Called at another farm. I thought he had only half a crop of oats, but he considered he had got a good crop; he expected 40 bushels per acre; found he had been a carpenter. Went out to Rostern with a Russian next day; he drove me out several miles on the prairie, and saw several settlers who are farming the same class of land that we had been driving over. One, a farmer from Ontario, had a good piece of wheat; oats and barley fair crops, which the gophers were destroying; they burrow, and carry the grain into the holes. Called on several Germans and Russians; their crops looked as well as could be expected, considering the way they farm. Some of their gardens looked well. The coolest house I have been at in Canada was a German's, built with clay and grass mixed, for walls, roof covered with clay, then thatched with grass, the clay holding the grass on; walls plastered inside and out with lime, and white-washed over, giving it a very neat appearance. A Russian told me he liked the country very much. It is no doubt a great change for them in all respects, as he told me before he came to Canada his average earnings were only 9s. per week.

From Rostern to Prince Albert we passed through a large belt of trees, principally fir. A few miles from Prince Albert the scenery is very nice, hills—clumps of trees and bush, small patches of open prairie, and a few settlers' houses, and crops of grain. Land very veiny, with black soil, varying very much in depth,

with sand subsoil. On the fields of grain, the light elevated places were ripening too fast, while the other parts were quite green. On Sunday, August 6th, very hot at Prince Albert; on Monday morning a thunderstorm, and in the afternoon a small shower of fine hail. Driving out to Kirkpatrick was glad to have overcoat on. Called to see Mr. Millar, but he was away after the hay; his wife told me she did not like the country so well as Scotland. Complained of the way trade is done here—so much barter. They have to take groceries, &c., in return for butter and eggs, which means they have to give a very high price for what they get in return. Another farmer told me he had been there 15 years, and with working hard could only just pay his way. Price of grain so low, and only one buyer for it; his experience was the wheat got frozen, on an average, every three years; but as the farmers get to understand the climate better, and sow earlier, they will cease to suffer from disadvantages of this kind. Last year his wheat yield was 4 quarters per acre, sold for 15s. 6d. per quarter; barley, 6 quarters per acre, price 8s. 6d. per quarter; oats, 6 quarters per acre, price 8s. 6d. per quarter: oats now worth 12s. Butter, price now (August), 7d. per lb.; eggs, 7½d. per dozen. Called to see Mr. MacNiven. His wheat, after summer fallow, looked well, but oats and barley poor, full of weeds. The house and buildings in a very dilapidated state; told me he had never had frost hurt his wheat, which I took for what it was worth, as he wants to sell his farm. He offered it to me. Several other men told me they got frost in Prince Albert district, but not to damage all the wheat, only that in low places, and that sown late. The argument that several hold—including Mr. Hillyard Mitchel, of Duck Lake, and Mr. Craig, of Wingard, is that you want light land for wheat, as it ripens before the frost comes; but the question is, whether you would prefer light land with a yield of 2½ quarters, or land that yields 4 quarters and run the risk of getting half your crop frozen occasionally. For my part, I would take the good deep soil at Edmonton, or heavier at Regina, as the frozen grain makes good pig feed—unless you are at fault, and get it sown so late that it is no use at all. Even if the spring was very late for sowing wheat, you could grow oats, barley, and linseed in the place of wheat.

Drove out 40 miles to Shell River district; crossed the Saskatchewan River on a ferry. Found the land very veiny, on elevated places only a growth of about 3 in. of grass and vegetation, which was all curled up; also very little grass on the level; district suitable for stock. I was told the prairie fires burn the grass roots, and the weeds on it having deep roots, they outgrow the grass. Plenty of hay lands in the swamps and wood in abundance—larch, or tamarac, as it is called here; but the greater part poplar. There are a few settlers lately come here; one has been a carpenter, but found work very slack, so has homesteaded 160 acres of land. Carpenters get about 1s. per hour; masons about 1s. 9d. per hour; but bricklayers can only work about five months in the year in this country. I had my first experience of sleeping out on the prairie, wrapped in a blanket; it was far better than some of the boarding-houses.

*Experimental
Farm,
Brandon.*

Returning from Prince Albert to Regina, the passengers on the train had their overcoats on. From Regina to Brandon greater part of land and grain very light. Saw grain being cut near Elkhorn with self-binder and two oxen; also several binders at work with three horses; stooks wide apart. On experimental farm at Brandon, the grain looks well where it was summer-fallowed. They have a very good Shorthorn bull, also a fine Shorthorn cow. I drove several miles out from Brandon: saw land that Sandison used to farm. Grain round Brandon light in places, as they had not had sufficient rain. Some few pieces looked well—about 4 quarters per acre. Called on a farmer from Lancashire; his son was cutting wheat; it was very light—about 2 quarters per acre. He told me, during the time he had been farming there, his average of grain was $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters; best yield, 4 quarters; and in 1889 only 1 quarter. Get frost on average every three years. Sold his wheat last year for 16s. 8d. per quarter; pay men they engage for harvest 32s. a week, with board, and lodge them in a tent, sometimes in the barn, if they only have a small house. Saw a small tract of oak trees, very stunted in growth. I noticed the crows were troublesome to the grain. Saw patch of potatoes in low place, cut by frost, August 12th, tops quite black; and was told the frost was only one degree from the point to freeze the wheat. Looked at Messrs. McGregor & Co.'s Shire, Clydesdale, and Cleveland entire horses. They drove me to look at their Angus cows and bulls, which were a grand lot; also Tamworth and Berkshire pigs—they keep them out during the summer (the sow pigs in the bush), and do much better than when they used to house them.

*Relative
Expenses
of Farming.*

During my stay in Canada I made careful inquiries as to the cost of farming there, as compared with farming in this country. The detailed calculations would take up rather too much space, but I have summarised them (allowing for risks, &c.), and the following is the result:—

Horses.—The cost of raising a Clydesdale up to 6½ years old in Canada is £7; the average selling price is £25, leaving a profit of £18. In England, a Shire of the same age would cost £29, and would sell for £40, showing a profit of £11. It will be seen, however, that four horses can be raised in Canada for the price of one in this country; so that the profit of the Canadian farmer would be equal to £72, as against £11 here.

Cattle.—The cost of raising a three-year-old ox in Canada is £3 18s. 6d., and the average selling price £7 10s., showing a profit of £3 11s. 6d. In Great Britain, the cost of raising would be £12 10s., and the selling price £15, or a profit of £2 10s. At least three animals could, however, be raised in Canada for the capital required to bring one to market here, so that the profit to the Canadian farmer would really be £10 14s. 6d.

Sheep.—In Canada, sheep can be produced very much cheaper than in this country, and upon the same amount of capital the profit to the Canadian farmer would be five times as much.

Pigs.—The profit on pigs is about twice as much on the same amount of capital in Canada as compared with England.

Wheat.—In England, the cost of raising an acre of wheat is, roughly speaking, about £4 17s. 2d.; and, taking the produce at 4 quarters, and the price 27s. per quarter, or £5 8s., the profit is nominally 10s. 10d. per acre. In Canada, on the other hand, the expense per acre does not exceed £1 9s.; and, taking the average produce at 3 quarters, and the price at 16s. 8d.—say £2 10s.—the profit is £1 1s. Three acres can, however, be cultivated in Canada for the price of one here, so that the profit on the same capital would be £3 3s. in the Dominion, as compared with 10s. 10d. at home.

Went from Winnipeg to Fort William and boarded *On the Lakes.* one of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's splendid steamboats, 300 feet long, with a promenade of 255 feet. We sailed across Lake Superior—fog, all day—then through Lake Huron to Owen Sound, whence I went through Toronto to Montreal.

The following are the dates and places where I saw rain:—Ottawa, July 3rd; Winnipeg, July 6th; Brandon, July 7th; Indian Head, 8th; Regina, 10th; Calgary, 12th; Wetaskiwin, 14th; Edmonton, 17th, 19th, and 20th July; Prince Albert, August 7th and 10th.

Wives Scarce. I have come across a number of bachelors. Some told me they would like to get married, but good suitable wives in this part are very scarce. One went so far as to say he would rather marry a native Indian girl, because she would settle, than run the risk of bringing a wife over from England, it being very lonely; but any women who can content themselves with plain rough homes, and are accustomed to cows, fowls, &c., could be as happy in the North-West as in England. Good practical working farmers are very scarce, and many of the farmers have more land under cultivation than they can manage. I saw one farmer and his man hoeing and chopping out swedes, and a lad following them to rake up the weeds. I saw few farms that were kept in a good clean state of cultivation. All over where I have been, the principal weed is fathen, which grows on the land soon after it is ploughed.

They feed working horses on hay and whole oats—no chaff used. In threshing the corn the straw is used for firing the engine. A machine with cogs like a chaff-cutter is attached to the fire-box, which draws the straw in; only 2 bushels of grain is put into each bag. I saw several prairie fires caused by sparks from the railway engines. Some of the farmers prevent the fires by making a fire guard—that is, a few furrows ploughed along the side of the line.

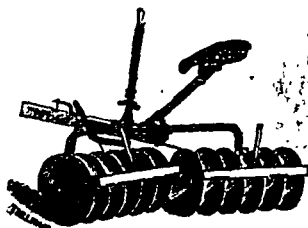
Conclusion. In conclusion, I may say I travelled 11,000 miles by steamboat and railway, and 500 by driving teams; and saw land (no further than 20 miles from the railway) to be bought from 12s. to £1 per acre; also Government land, of which any man 18 years of age can select 160 acres (the only charge being £2. to cover expenses of surveying, patent, &c.). I also went to see the crops growing on the same description of land. My opinion of the following districts is, that Edmonton stands 1st; Regina 2nd; Prince

Albert 3rd. Edmonton is very good for oats, tares, mangolds, and cabbage; and it will also grow good white mustard for manufacturing purposes; it is good for barley, wheat, timothy grass, white clover, linseed, swedes, potatoes, and most kinds of garden produce. It is a good district for the following stock: first, cows, bullocks, horses, and pigs; second, sheep.

Regina is good for wheat, oats, barley, and linseed. Stock: first, pigs; second, cattle and horses; third, sheep; fair for most kinds of garden produce.

Prince Albert fair for wheat, oats, barley, and linseed; also most kinds of garden produce. Stock: first, sheep; second, horses, cattle, and pigs. The other large tracts of light prairie land are most suitable for horses, cattle, and sheep.

The following are the men most wanted in Canada:—First, farmers and their families who can do all kinds of work, with some capital; second, single farm men, who can content themselves on small farms, where only one man is kept, and save their wages until they have enough to start for themselves; third, men with a large capital, who understand cattle, horses, and sheep; fourth, married farm men with some capital, to take up 160 acres of land, and work as well for others, for a time. To any man who can pay his way in England, and see a prospect for his family, I say, Stop where you are; and those men that know nothing about farming, or farm work, I would strongly advise to work for a farmer for a short time before going to Canada. To anyone starting farming, the best policy will be to study how the best and most successful farmers manage their land and stock; then go and do likewise. Persons going to take up land in Canada must rely on their own judgment in selecting land, and not pay much attention to outsiders, as nearly everyone will recommend the district they live in, and find fault with all the other parts of the country. The Government have agents at Winnipeg and at other places up the country, from whom intending settlers can get maps of the different districts, and useful information as to land, &c. I am well satisfied myself with the Edmonton district, and have left instructions for price, &c., of a section of land to be forwarded to me. If the price is satisfactory, and I can sell my farm here, I shall make Canada my future home.



DISC HARROW.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT CANADA.

General Information.

The Dominion of Canada includes the whole of British North America to the north of the United States, and has an area of nearly 3,500,000 square miles. It is divided into eight separate provinces, and the population at the last census was 4,829,411—viz.: Prince Edward Island, 109,088; Nova Scotia, 450,523; New Brunswick, 321,294; Quebec, 1,488,586; Ontario, 2,112,989; Manitoba, 154,472; the North-West Territories, 67,554; British Columbia, 92,767; and unorganised Territories, 32,168. The extent of the country will be better understood by stating that it is larger than the United States without Alaska, and nearly as large as the whole of Europe.

Constitution and Government.

The government of the country has at its head the Governor-General, the representative of Her Majesty. The Dominion Parliament consists of the Senate and of the House of Commons, and the government of the day is in the hands of the majority, from whom the Privy Council, or the Cabinet, who act as the advisers of the Governor-General, are taken. The members of the Senate are nominated for life by the Governor-General, and the duration of the House of Commons is fixed by the Act as five years. Each province has also its local Parliament, in some cases of two Houses, as in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, and in others of only one, as in Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. The head of the Provincial Government is known as the Lieutenant-Governor; and is appointed by the Governor-General. The constitution of Canada is contained in the British North America Act, 1867, which defines the powers both of the federal and of the local Legislatures. It may be said, generally, that the former deals with matters concerning the community as a whole, and the latter with subjects of local interest. Twenty-seven years' experience has demonstrated that the country has made great progress under the existing institutions, and the principle of union is recognised by all political parties as the sure foundation on which the future of the Dominion depends. There is a free and liberal franchise in operation, both for the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments, which gives most men the benefit of a vote. In the provinces there are county and township councils for regulating local affairs, such as roads, schools, and other municipal purposes, so that the government of the Dominion is decentralised as far as practicable, in the spirit of the Imperial legislation before mentioned.

Climate.

Nothing connected with Canada is so much misrepresented and misunderstood as its climate, but it has only to be experienced to be thoroughly appreciated. It is warmer in summer and much colder in winter than in Great Britain; but

the heat is favourable to the growth of fruit and the crops, and in every way pleasant and beneficial, and the cold is not prejudicial to health or life. In fact, Canada is one of the healthiest countries in the world. The winter lasts from the end of November or the beginning of December to the end of March or middle of April; spring from April to May; summer from June to September; and autumn from October to the end of November. The seasons vary sometimes, but the above is the average duration of the different periods. The nature of the climate of a country may be measured by its products. In winter most of the trades and manufactures are carried on as usual, and, as regards farming, much the same work is done on a Canadian farm in autumn and in winter as on English, Scotch, or Irish homesteads. Ploughing is not possible, of course, in the depth of winter, but it is done in the autumn and early spring, and in the winter months cattle have to be fed, the dairy attended to, cereals threshed, machinery put in order, buildings repaired, carting done, and wood-cutting, and preparations made for the spring work, so that it is by no means an idle season. One thing is perfectly certain—that the country would not have developed so rapidly as it has done, and the population would not have grown to its present proportions, had the climate been unfavourable to the health, prosperity, and progress of the community. Of course there are good and bad seasons in Canada, as everywhere else, but, taken altogether, the climate will compare very favourably with other countries in similar latitudes.

As the temperature in Manitoba and the North-West Territories is frequently referred to, it is desirable to quote official statistics bearing on the question. The mean temperature at Winnipeg in the summer is 60.3° , and during the winter 1° ; Brandon, 58.1° and -1.8° ; Rapid City, 62.2° and 2.7° ; Portage-la-Prairie, 61.8° and 12.6° . In the North-West Territories, the summer and winter mean temperatures at the specified places are as follows:—Regina, 59.2° and -2.4° ; Calgary, 55.6° and 12.2° ; Edmonton, 55.2° and 11.3° . It is very evident the temperature only very occasionally reaches the various extreme limits that are sometimes mentioned, or the mean winter temperatures could not be anything like the figures above quoted.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the agricultural products of Canada. The country also possesses great wealth in the timber contained in the immense forests, and in the minerals of all kinds, including coal, gold, silver, iron, copper, &c. Then, again, the fisheries along the extensive coasts, both on the Atlantic side and on the Pacific, and in the inland waters, are most valuable and varied, and are valued annually at several millions sterling. The principal fishes are salmon, trout, cod, herring, mackerel, halibut, and haddock. Oysters and lobsters are also most numerous. The manufacturing industry already occupies a most important position, and is growing more extensive every year. Almost every kind of manufacture is carried on. This activity is not confined to any one part of Canada, but is apparent in all the older provinces,

and will no doubt in time extend to the western parts of the Dominion also.

Mortgages. Reference is sometimes made to some Canadian farms being mortgaged. It should be borne in mind, however, that a proportion of the Canadian farmers start with little or no capital. In order to provide capital in such cases, the farm is mortgaged, but the loan companies, as a rule, do not advance more than half the value of the properties. The interest paid bears no comparison to the rent of similar-sized farms in the United Kingdom, and the fact of the existence of a mortgage, in these circumstances, is not detrimental to the position of the farmer. Not only is the interest invariably paid, but the experience is that the loans are paid off as they mature. The losses of the Canadian companies are comparatively small, and the investment, therefore, is a good one to the lender, and an advantage to the farmer.

Trade Imports and Exports. Canada's trade—import and export—amounts to nearly £50,000,000 per annum, and is largely with Great Britain and the United States, the balance being exchanged with European countries, the West Indies, South America, Australasia, China, and Japan. The figures given above only include the outside trade, and do not embrace that done between the various provinces. Free trade, in its entirety, exists within the boundaries of the Dominion, and the local business is very large, as the tonnage carried on the railways and canals and on the coasting vessels will show. It may be stated that the revenue now amounts to about \$36,000,000 per annum, of which about \$20,000,000—equal to 17s. per head of the population—is obtained from customs duties on goods imported into Canada.

Markets. Markets, either within or without the Dominion, exist for all the products of the country, and no difficulty is found in this respect. New markets have been provided by the establishment of lines of steamers to the West Indies, Australasia, China, and Japan, which are now in operation. Canada is well served with railway and water communication, and the shipping owned in Canada is so large that it occupies a high place in the list of ship-owning countries of the world. A railway extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and each province possesses excellent railway accommodation; in fact, there are over 15,000 miles of line in operation at the present time. The rivers and canals have been so much improved of late years, that the largest ocean-going steamers can moor alongside the wharves at Quebec and Montreal, and it is possible for a vessel of 500 tons burden to pass from the Atlantic into the great lakes. The enlargement of the canals now in progress, which is to be completed in 1895, will permit ocean vessels of 2,000 tons gross burden to pass to the head of Lake Navigation without breaking bulk.

Social Distinctions. The distinctions of class do not exist in Canada to the same extent as in the mother country. There is no law of primogeniture, and there are no paupers; a feeling of healthy independence pervades all classes, which no doubt

arises from the fact that every farmer is the owner of his acres, is his own master, and is free to do as he wills—a state of things conducive to a condition of freedom unknown in older countries. Then, again, taxation is comparatively light, and many social difficulties, still under discussion in Great Britain, were grappled with in Canada years ago. Religious liberty prevails; there is practically free and unsectarian education; a free and liberal franchise exists; local option in regard to the liquor traffic is in operation; the duration of the Parliament does not exceed five years, and the members are paid for their services; marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been legalised; and there is no poor law system, although orphans and the helpless and aged of both sexes are not neglected, being cared for under the municipal system. And, again, a good system of local government is at work in every province. The system of education in force—under the supervision and guidance of the Provincial Governments—enables the best education to be obtained at a trifling cost, and therefore the poor, as well as the rich, can make themselves eligible for the highest positions in the country. In principle the system in operation is the same in the different provinces, although the details may differ somewhat. In each school district trustees are elected to manage the schools for the inhabitants, who pay a small rate towards their support, the balance being met by considerable grants from the local governments.

British subjects settling in Canada do not require to be naturalised. They are entitled to all the same rights and privileges as their fellow British subjects who may have been born there; indeed, the removal of a family to Canada makes no more difference in their position, as British subjects, than if they had gone instead to any city, town, or village in the United Kingdom. Of course it is a different thing if they go to the United States or any other foreign country. In that case they must renounce their birthright, and their allegiance to their sovereign and their flag, before they can enjoy any of the political advantages of citizenship; and, in many parts of the United States land cannot be bought, or sold, or transferred, excepting by naturalised persons.

Intending settlers in Canada are strongly advised to communicate, either personally or by letter, with the nearest agent of the Canadian Government in Great Britain (see Preface) before they leave, so as to obtain the fullest and latest advice applicable to their cases. Cards of introduction to the Government Agents in Canada are also supplied to desirable persons. Any information supplied by these gentlemen may be thoroughly relied upon.

Then, again, on reaching Canada, or at any time afterwards, the nearest Government Agent should be consulted, as they are in a position to furnish accurate particulars on all matters of interest to the new arrival.

The Dominion Government has agents at Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, the principal ports of landing in Canada; and the various Provincial Governments also supervise immigration as far as possible. At Toronto, Ontario, the Superintendent of Immigration is Mr. D.

Spence, 65, Simcoe Street; and in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Jessop, the Provincial Government Agent, should be consulted. The following is a list of the various Immigration Agencies under the supervision of the Department of the Interior:—

Winnipeg, Man. { Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
in charge of Outside Service in Manitoba
and the North-West Territories } Mr. H. H. SMITH.

— Agents at Ports of Call for Steamships in Canada:—

Mr. E. M. CLAY ... Halifax, N.S. | Mr. P. DOYLE ... Quebec, Q.
,, S. GARDNER ... St. John, N.B. | ,, J. HOOLAHAN ... Montreal, Q.

Dominion Lands Agents in Canada who act as Immigration Agents:—

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| W. H. HAM ... | Brandon, Man. | THOS. ANDERSON | Edmonton, N.W.T. |
| W. G. PENTLAND | Birtle, " | C. E. PHIPPS ... | Oxbow, " |
| JOHN FLESHER ... | Deloraine, " | E. BROKOVSKI ... | Battleford, " |
| W. M. HILLIARD ... | Minnedosa, " | GEO. YOUNG ... | Lethbridge, " |
| W. H. STEVENSON | Regina, N.W.T. | T. B. FERGUSON | Saltcoats, " |
| AMOS ROWE ... | Calgary, " | JOHN MCKENZIE | New Westminster, |
| J. G. JESSUP ... | Red Deer, " | | B.C. |
| JOHN McTAGGART | Prince Albert, " | E. A. NASH ... | Kamloops, B.C. |

The best time for persons with little or no capital to go out is from April to July—the earlier the better. Domestic servants may start at any time of the year.

No Assisted Passages. There are no free or assisted passages to Canada. The full ordinary steamship fares must be paid by all immigrants, and they must also have enough money in addition to pay for their railway fares from the port of landing to their destination, and to provide board and lodging until work is secured. The Government does not render any assistance in these matters, and all new-comers must be self-supporting. The Government Agents do not book passengers, and intending emigrants are advised to consult the local steamship agents on that subject. Neither do they recommend any one line more than another. They are quite impartial in both respects.

Booking Passages. It is not necessary to say anything in detail about the various steamers going to Canada, or about the fares. All such information can be obtained from the advertising columns of the newspapers, or from the steamship agents, who are to be found in every town or village. Passengers are recommended to take through tickets (including ocean and rail tickets) to their destinations in Canada. They are issued by the steamship companies, and in this way it is often possible to save money—as through tickets often cost less than the ocean ticket and the Canadian rail ticket if taken separately. Many of the railway companies in Great Britain issue cheap railway tickets from various places to the ports of embarkation, such as Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, and in these cases information may be obtained from the railway booking offices.

Luggage. Passengers should pay particular attention to the labelling of their luggage, and labels may be obtained from the steamship companies. They should also bear in mind that the steamship companies only carry free a limited quantity of baggage,

according to the class of ticket taken, and that the railway companies may charge for anything over 150 lbs. weight. The Canadian Pacific Railway carry 300 lbs. free for emigrants proceeding to Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Care should be exercised in deciding what had better be taken to Canada. Furniture, and heavy and bulky goods of that description, had better be left behind, as the freight charged for extra baggage makes it an expensive luxury; all household requirements can be purchased in the country. Agricultural implements and tools should not be taken out, as the most improved articles of this description adapted to the country can be purchased in any village in Canada. Skilled mechanics and artisans, when recommended to go out, may take their tools, but they must remember what is stated above, and also that in the Dominion all these things can be bought at reasonable prices. Emigrants may be safely advised to take a good supply of underclothing, heavy and light, for winter and summer wear, house and table linen, blankets, bed-ticks, and any other articles of special value which do not take up much room.

Settlers' effects are admitted free of customs duty if they come within the terms of the following clause of the customs tariff:—

Settlers' Effects free of Customs Duty.

Settlers' Effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts, and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale: provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that, under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territory by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Wages. Wages—which, of course, vary from time to time—are, as a general rule, from a quarter to one-half higher than in Great Britain, but in some trades they are even more. The cost of living is lower, upon the whole, and an average family will, with proper care, be much better off in Canada than at home. There are very good openings in Canada for the classes of persons recommended to go out, but it must be borne in mind that hard work, energy, enterprise, and steadiness of character are as essential there as in any other country. Indeed, perhaps they are more necessary; but, on the other hand, there is a much better chance of success for any persons possessing these qualities, and who are able and willing to adapt themselves to the conditions of life obtaining in Canada.

Capitalists. Persons with capital to invest will find many openings in Canada. They can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up the free-grant lands or purchasing the improved farms to be found in every province, or in mining, or in the manufacturing industries. Again, a settled income will be found

to go much farther in Canada, and while the climate is healthy and the scenery magnificent, there are abundant opportunities for sport; and the facilities for education are not to be excelled anywhere.

Where to go. Young men should go to Manitoba, the North-West, or British Columbia. Older men, with capital and young families, should go to one of the older provinces, and either buy or rent an improved farm. This, however, is only a general statement, and individual cases must be decided by the special circumstances of each. In Manitoba and the North-West, and in some parts of British Columbia, pioneer life on free grants, or away from railways, is attended with a certain amount of inconvenience, and an absence of those social surroundings which may be obtained in the older settled parts of these and other provinces, and this fact should be borne in mind by those who are considering the subject. But even in these districts improved farms may be purchased at reasonable rates.

Capital necessary. It is difficult to lay down a hard-and-fast rule as to the amount of capital necessary for farm work. The answer depends on the energy, experience, judgment, and enterprise of the person who is to spend the money, the province selected, whether free-grant land is to be taken up or an improved farm rented or purchased, and many other details. It may safely be said, however, that if a man has from £100 to £200 clear on landing, and some knowledge of farming, he is in a position to make a fair start on the free-grant land in Manitoba and the North-West; but it is generally advisable to obtain some experience of the country before commencing on one's own account.

Farm Servants. There is a large and growing demand for male and female farm servants in every part of the Dominion. Machinery of various kinds is in daily use, but labour is scarce notwithstanding, and good hands can in the proper seasons find constant employment. Many persons of this class who started as labourers now have farms of their own in some of the finest parts of the Dominion. Market gardeners, gardeners, and persons understanding the care of horses, cattle, and sheep, may also be advised to go out.

Domestic Servants. So far as numbers are concerned, perhaps the largest demand is for female domestic servants. The wages are good, the conditions of service are not irksome, and comfortable homes are assured. Domestic servants should go at once on their arrival to the nearest Government Agent. These gentlemen often have in their offices a list of vacant situations, and will refer applicants to the local ladies' committees, so that they may have the benefit of supervision and guidance, until they are satisfactorily placed. Servants should, however, take their characters with them, and must bear in mind that good records are just as indispensable in Canada as elsewhere. They may safely go out at any time of the year.

Other Classes of Labour. There is little or no demand for females other than domestic servants. Governesses, shop assistants, nurses, &c., should not go out unless proceeding to join friends able and willing to aid them in getting

employment. Mechanics, general labourers, and navvies are advised to obtain special information as to their respective trades before going out. The demand is not now so great as it was a few years ago, and such men, especially with large families, are not encouraged to set out *on the chance* of finding employment. They may be safely advised to start when going to join friends who advise them to do so, or if they have the inclination and the knowledge to enable them to change their callings and become agriculturists.

Clerks, draftsmen, shop assistants, and railway *employés* are not advised to emigrate unless proceeding to appointments already assured. Any demand for labour of these kinds is fully met on the spot.

No encouragement is held out to members of the legal and medical and other professions, schoolmasters, and persons desiring to enter the military and civil services, to go to the Dominion, especially in cases where immediate employment is necessary. There are always openings and opportunities for men of exceptional abilities with a little capital; but, generally speaking, the professional and so-called lighter callings in Canada are in very much the same position as they are in the United Kingdom, the local supply being equal to, if not greater than, the demand.



CANOEING.

APPENDIX B.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBITS AT CHICAGO.

The Canadian exhibits at the Chicago Exhibition having been referred to in several of the delegate's Reports, it has been considered desirable to publish such facts as are available as to the success which the Dominion obtained on that occasion in competition with the world. The American Press are unanimous in conceding that Canada will reap a greater benefit from the World's Fair than any other country. The variety of the vegetable products of Canada served to illustrate in a manner, hardly to be shown in any other way, the climate and the fertility of its soil; while the exhibits of mineral wealth, of its fisheries, and of its manufacturing industries demonstrated the possibilities of future development.

It may be said that Canada was unrepresented on many of the juries connected with several of the groups of exhibits, and on others the Canadian members were of course in a minority. It is eminently satisfactory to find, therefore, that the awards in all classes of exhibits have been so numerous, and frequently coupled with remarks of a flattering nature.

The following is an extract from the report of the British Consul at Chicago to the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the Chicago Exhibition:—

Canada has been brought prominently forward in a manner which can scarcely fail to assure permanent benefit. Its chief exhibits were natural products, though the colony was represented in every department except electricity. Its cheese and butter exhibits were remarkable, and gained a disproportionately large number of awards, beating all competitors; Japan is understood to have sent a special commission to examine and report on the methods adopted by the colony in these matters. The show of animals, especially sheep, met with great approval. The quality of Canadian fruit was generally recognised. The exhibit of grain and other products of the north-western provinces has shown what can be grown, and as a result many inquiries have been made with a view to settlement in those parts. The same applies to British Columbia, regarding which province overtures have been made by quite a colony of Austrian subjects for settlement, with a view to fruit-growing and general farming.

The Canadian exhibits in this important department *Agriculture*. were excelled by none in quality and appearance. The excellence of the wheat was the subject of general comment, and a considerable demand has already arisen on the part of United States farmers for seed grain from Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Canada obtained 1,016 awards in this group, including 776 awards for cheese and butter. This does not comprise the awards obtained by Manitoba, which have not yet been received. It is understood that in the tests for quality, made under chemical analysis on behalf of the Exhibition authorities, Manitoba No. 1 Hard Red Fyfe wheat gave the very best results.

Cheese and Butter.

The exhibitions of cheese and butter were the largest of their kind ever made on the North American continent. Two competitions were arranged for Cheddar or factory cheese, in the months of June and October. In the first named, the United States entries numbered 505, and the Canadian 162. There were 138 prizes awarded, of which Canada took 129, and the United States 9. Thirty-one exhibits of Canadian cheese also scored higher points than the best United States cheese. In the October competition for the same class of cheese, made previous to 1893, there were 82 entries from the United States, and 524 from Canada. There were 110 prizes offered, and Canada secured them all. There were also 414 awards for cheese made in 1893. Of these, Canada obtained 369, and the United States 45. In these two competitions, therefore, the United States entered 587 exhibits and took 54 prizes, as against Canada's 686 entries and 608 prizes. There were three judges for cheese, two for the United States, and one for Canada. The significance of this result is enhanced when considered in conjunction with the difference in the population of the two countries—65 millions against 5 millions. Canada now exports several millions of pounds of cheese per annum more than the United States to the English market, her exports to the mother country having risen from 30,889,353 lbs. in 1875 to 127,843,632 lbs. in 1892. In the butter competition, Canada took 27 awards. The great development of the cheese industry in recent years has interfered, no doubt, with the expansion of the butter trade. The steps, however, that have been taken of late years to encourage this industry are having effect; and the Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion has expressed an opinion that within five years' time the manufacture of butter in Canada will be equal to that of cheese, both in quality and quantity. In 1893 Canada exported 43,193 cwt. of butter to Great Britain.

Agricultural Machinery.

The absence of awards for Canadian agricultural machinery is explained by the withdrawal of the exhibits from competition, it having been decided that machines adapted to field work should be judged by field tests. As this would have necessitated bringing duplicate machines to Chicago at great expense, or the spoiling of the actual exhibits for show purposes during the remainder of the Fair, the greater number of Canadian and United States exhibitors withdrew from competition. Professor Thurston, the chairman of the jurors on agricultural implements, and consulting mechanical engineer to the Exposition, stated that in design, finish, and smoothness of operation the Canadian machinery was equal to anything in the Exhibition.

Horticulture.

Canada obtained 65 awards. The list included seven different awards for Canadian grapes—a valuable tribute to the climate of the country. The small number of awards is due to the fact that awards were only given to collective exhibits, and not to individual exhibitors, or for each variety of fruit shown. With regard to the vegetable display, it was admitted that the Canadian exhibit was greatly superior to any other. Both fruit and

vegetables won the highest praise from the jurors for variety, excellence, and quality; and in this connection the report of the British Consul is especially interesting.

Live Stock. Canada more than sustained at Chicago her splendid record at Philadelphia in 1876 in this department, the live stock and poultry exhibited having secured more than one-half of the total prizes offered. In cattle, with 184 entries, Canada took 104 prizes, 17 medals, and 3 diplomas; against 532 entries of the United States, and 306 prizes and 13 medals. In horses, Canada had 96 entries, and 44 prizes, 2 gold medals, 10 medals, and 3 diplomas; the United States, 446 entries, 257 prizes, 6 gold medals, 12 medals, and 4 diplomas. In sheep, Canada, with 352 entries, secured 250 prizes, 5 silver cups, and 8 diplomas; against the United States' 478 entries and 193 prizes. In swine, Canada's 68 entries obtained 64 prizes, and the United States' 96 entries 67 prizes. In poultry and pet stock, Canada was awarded 501 prizes with 1,147 entries, and the United States 671 prizes with 2,453 entries. The grand totals were: Canada, 1,847 entries and 1,175 prizes; the United States, 4,005 entries and 1,494 prizes. This must be regarded as a very great success especially when the populations of the United States and Canada are taken into account. All the Canadian sheep and swine were bought by the Commissioner for Costa Rica.

Fish and Fisheries. The committee of jurors considered the Canadian fish exhibit the best and most complete in the Exposition. Twenty-four individual exhibitors also obtained medals.

Mines and Mining. No single exhibit in the mining building attracted more attention, and came in for more favourable comment, than the Canadian display; and the fact that there were 67 collective exhibits which took gold medals and diplomas in competition with other countries, speaks highly for the variety and richness of the mineral resources of the Dominion. The collections of ornamental and precious stones were much admired, and orders were subsequently received from two of the leading manufacturing jewellers of New York. The nickel ore exhibits were mentioned as being higher in grade than any other shown at the Fair. Canadian copper also obtained a flattering award; and the fine exhibit of anthracite and bituminous coal from all the mines in the North-West Territories, now being worked, attracted a great deal of interest.

Machinery. The machinery exhibit was a small one, but almost every exhibit took a prize, 43 gold medals and diplomas falling to the Dominion. Professor Thurston, chairman of the jurors, and consulting mechanical engineer to the Exposition, stated, in an address, that in design, finish, and smoothness of working the general machinery shown by Canada was equal to anything shown; and that, as compared with the exhibit made in 1876 at Philadelphia, Canada had made greater relative progress in manufacturing, since that time, than any other nation taking part in the Exhibition.

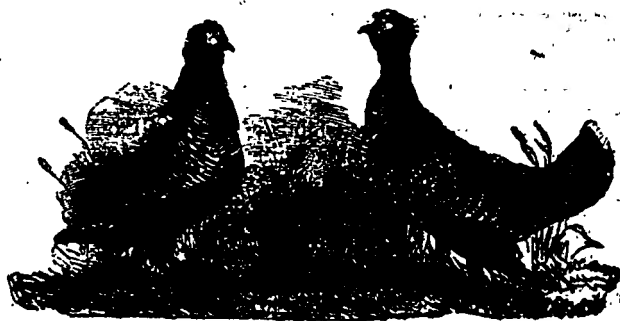
Transportation. In this department Canada obtained 30 medals and diplomas. The Canadian Pacific Railway train referred to as the finest and most complete on exhibition, which reflects great credit on the position manufacturing enterprise has reached in Canada.

Manufactures. The great development in the industries of the Dominion is illustrated very aptly by the following return, taken from the census of 1891:—

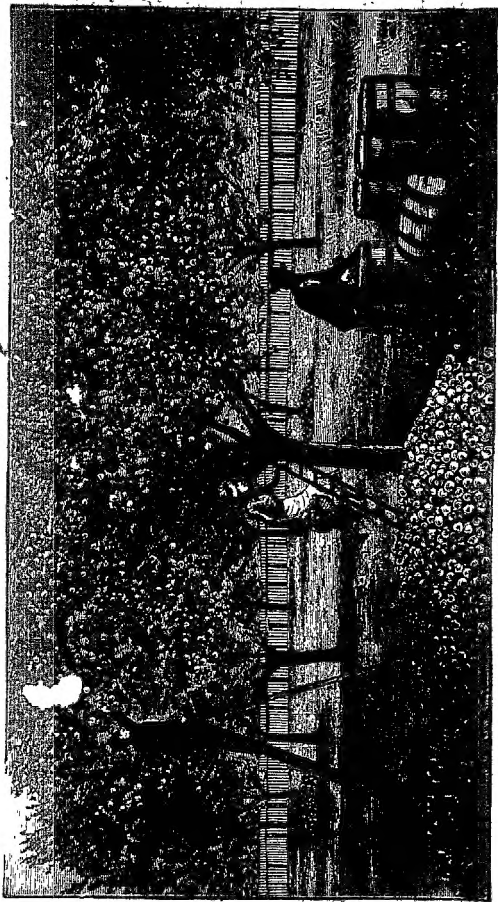
| | 1881. | 1891. | Increase. | Per Cent. |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Number of establishments ... | 49,923 | 75,768 | 25,845 | 51.8 |
| Capital invested ... | \$165,302,623 | \$353,836,817 | \$188,534,194 | 114.0 |
| Number of employes ... | 251,935 | 367,865 | 112,930 | 44.8 |
| Wages paid ... | \$59,429,002 | \$99,762,441 | \$40,333,439 | 67.86 |
| Cost of raw material ... | \$179,918,593 | \$255,983,219 | \$76,064,626 | 42.8 |
| Value of products ... | \$309,676,068 | \$475,445,705 | \$165,769,637 | 53.5 |

Canada had a most interesting exhibit of manufactures, which secured 124 awards, and drew an appreciative statement from the president of the jurors on textiles—a member of the Austrian Commission, and himself a manufacturer of high-grade cloths in Austria—to the effect that the progress made by textile manufacturers in Canada had been more rapid during the last five years than that of any other country showing industrial products. It will be remembered by many readers of these pamphlets that Canada's display of manufactured articles at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886 attracted much attention.

The educational system of the Dominion has a world-wide reputation, and the exhibits in that department were naturally, therefore, an object of sustained interest throughout the course of the Exhibition. 191 awards were obtained by Canada. No better evidence of the excellence of the display can be had than that in a section supposed to be the smallest among the Canadian exhibits, such a large number of awards should have been secured.



PRAIRIE CHICKENS.



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Several of the Provinces of Canada have agencies in Great Britain as follows:

ONTARIO: Mr. E. Byrne, Nottingham Building, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Mr. H. C. Burton, 53, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

NEW BRUNSWICK: Mr. James I. Fellows, 56, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

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